





**Report on the
Administration of Ajmer-Merwara
for 1938-39**

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No. 580-C.
98-A/37.

FROM

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMER-MERWARA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT, NEW DELHI.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 4th January 1940.

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1938-39.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1938-39 compiled by the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, with my remarks thereon embodied in Part I of the Report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. C. LOTHIAN,

Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. *Agricultural Summary.*—The total rainfall during the year was 14·06 against an average of 21 inches. Owing to partial failure of the rains in Ajmer and Beawar Tehsils, remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 36,540 were granted. Suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs. 6,551 was also granted (Ajmer Rs. 2,012 and Beawar Rs. 4,539). The average Rabi out-turn recorded 10 maunds per acre, while the Kharif out-turn was only 2·8 maunds per acre. The balance of loans outstanding at the close of the year was very high, viz., Rs. 4,87,185, and remissions will have to be given on a large scale as the current year is one of famine. The arrears outstanding were also heavy, but a succession of poor years culminating in famine made it impossible to reduce them.

2. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—Imperial income and expenditure (including forests) as shown in the report were Rs. 20,61,572 and Rs. 38,48,095 as compared with Rs. 22,27,074 and 38,90,391 respectively in the previous year, the net deficit being Rs. 17,86,523. These figures do not however give an accurate balance sheet for the Administration, as they do not include figures for Irrigation Civil Works, which are set out in the Public Works Department budget, and include certain items, both on the receipt and expenditure sides, which cannot be legitimately considered as parts of the Ajmer-Merwara budget (e.g., an item of Rs. 14,14,528 on account of interest paid at the Ajmer Treasury on Promissory Notes and War Bonds, etc.).

3. The income during the year decreased by Rs. 1,65,502 as compared with that of the previous year. The decrease is due to reductions made under the heads "Taxes on Income, Land Revenue, Stamps, Irrigation and Forests" and is explained in the sections of this Report relating to those branches of the administration.

4. The expenditure during the year decreased by Rs. 42,296 as compared with that of the last year. The decrease is due to less expenditure under heads "Land Revenue, Interest on ordinary debt, Medical and Forests".

5. *Police.*—There was a decrease of 427 in the number of cases reported to the Police and Magistracy as compared with that of the previous year. The decrease was mainly in cases under classes III (Serious offences against person and property), V (Minor offences against property) and offences under special and local laws under class VI (Other offences). There was also a decrease under heads—murder, grievous hurt, kidnapping, burglary, cattle theft, ordinary theft and cheating. The incidence of crime per 10,000 of population amounted to 84·03 as compared with 83·65 last year. Eighteen cases of dacoity (including 3 house dacoities) were reported during the year against 10 in the preceding year. The increase both in number and importance of dacoity cases is regrettable, but it is partly attributable to the loosening of the bonds of authority in the adjoining States where the most notorious gangs presumably find shelter. The question of providing suitable employment for the Criminal Tribes of the Ajmer-Merwara District is still an unsolved problem owing to lack of funds.

6. *Criminal Justice.*—The total number of offences reported was 13,939 of which 2,242 were offences under the Indian Penal Code and 11,697 under special and local laws. 19,275 persons were placed on trial of whom 10,919 were convicted.

7. *Civil Justice.*—The total number of suits including miscellaneous was 7,787 as compared with 8,912 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,125.

8. *Alienation of Land.*—During the year under report, 152 applications for permission to alienate land under the provisions of the Ajmer Alienation of Land Regulation, 1914 (III of 1914), were rejected against 146 in the preceding year. The Regulation undoubtedly continues to act as a salutary check on the transfer of land from the indebted agriculturists to Mahajan creditors.

9. *Co-operative Societies.*—The number of Central Societies during the year under report increased from 12 to 13 and their membership rose from 1,348 to 1,399 societies. The number of individual members fell from 753 to 679. The number of agricultural societies and their membership increased from 528 and 12,652 to 550

and 13,182 respectively. The number of non-agricultural societies was 160 as compared with 149 in the preceding year. The total working capital of the Central, Agricultural and non-agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 27,57,882, Rs. 15,32,041 and Rs. 18,87,499 respectively against Rs. 24,93,291, Rs. 15,06,583 and Rs. 18,26,640 in the preceding year. The total working capital of all the societies was Rs. 61,77,400 showing an increase of Rs. 3,50,900 on the figures of the previous year. The Co-operative movement in Ajmer-Merwara has had another set-back owing to the failure of rains in 1938 and recoveries were very poor, especially in the Merwara Sub-Division, in view of the unsatisfactory agricultural situation continuing for the last 3 years.

10. *Forest*.—Apart from the arboriculture operations the total receipts and expenditure of the Ajmer-Merwara Forests during 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 54,260 and Rs. 47,870 respectively, against Rs. 83,796 and Rs. 64,738. The decrease in income and expenditure is due mainly to the retrocession of certain forests to the Mewar and Marwar Darbars, from the 1st April 1938.

Owing to the poor monsoon in 1938, there was a serious fodder scarcity in the district during the year under report and adequate measures were taken to relieve the distress.

11. *Mines*.—A sum of Rs. 5,513-12-0 was realized by Government on account of fees, rents and royalty, as compared with Rs. 2,285-4-9 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the grant of more prospecting licenses and mining leases.

12. *Stamps*.—The gross income from Stamps amounted to Rs. 2,47,369 against Rs. 2,85,783 in the preceding year. The decrease in receipts was due mainly to the retrocession of certain villages to the Mewar and Marwar Darbars. The total expenditure on the working of the Stamps Department amounted to Rs. 24,341 as compared with Rs. 25,143 in the preceding year.

13. *Public Instruction*.—The total expenditure on education from all sources amounted to Rs. 10,83,049 against Rs. 9,67,483 last year. The increase in Government expenditure was largely due to the inclusion of the figures of the two European Schools at Mount Abu in the educational statistics of this Province. The Government contribution decreased by Rs. 11,746. This decrease is mainly due to the retrocession of a certain number of schools to Mewar and Marwar States. Educational institutions also decreased from 446 to 435 but the number of scholars increased by 123. The percentage of scholars to population in all institutions increased from 5.27 to 5.29 and in recognised institutions it increased from 4.5 to 4.6. The progress was therefore generally satisfactory both in boys and girls schools.

The vocational classes in carpet-making, agriculture, tailoring and carpentry attached to the Government Secondary Schools, Bhim, Bhinai, Jalia and Saradhna did good work. The tailoring class at Sawar, soap-making at Pushkar and Pisangan and paper-work at Srinagar have continued to do good work.

Four new girls schools were opened during the year and girls education in the existing schools made satisfactory progress.

14. *Medical*.—The total income of hospitals and dispensaries (inclusive of Government contribution) increased from Rs. 1,23,650 to Rs. 1,74,197. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,83,342 as against Rs. 1,22,181 in the previous year. The total number of in-door and out-door patients rose from 1,99,833 in 1937 to 2,00,532 in 1938.

15. *Excise*.—The total receipts during the year from Excise, Opium and Drugs amounted to Rs. 7,31,810 against Rs. 7,42,155 in the preceding year. During the year 60,407 proof gallons of liquor were issued from the Distillery as compared with 63,618 proof gallons last year. Excluding Rs. 54,397 the price of purchasing opium and poppy heads, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,792 as compared with Rs. 29,222 in the preceding year.

16. *Income-tax*.—The actual collections of Income-tax, super-tax and surcharge plus refund amounted to Rs. 2,69,072 against Rs. 3,11,658 last year, the decrease being generally due to trade depression. The total number of assesses during the year was 1,444 as compared with 1,230 in the preceding year. The cost of collection was Rs. 17,011 as compared with Rs. 17,349 in the preceding year.

17. *Local Bodies.*—Mr. T. Burt, I.S.E., was Chairman of the Ajmer Municipal Committee during the year. The income was Rs. 6,58,094 and expenditure Rs. 6,47,810. Supply of drinking water and sanitation are still the crying needs of Ajmer and Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, who was appointed as Special Officer to enquire into these matters, has since completed his report, which is under Government's consideration. In the meantime, the Committee are carrying out certain investigations for water supply as advised by Mr. Griffin, Superintending Engineer, Public Health Services, New Delhi. The water and drainage schemes are roughly estimated to cost Rs. 16 lakhs, and it is likely that Government may give half the cost as a free grant and half the cost as a loan on certain conditions. The nominated committee ended at the close of the year.

The financial position of the Beawar Municipality continues to be satisfactory, and the committee ended the year with a large balance in hand. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, continued as *ex-officio* Chairman of the committee.

18. *Village Panchayats.*—The number of Panchayat courts decreased from 13 to 9 as a result of the retrocession of certain villages to the Mewar and Marwar Darbars. One new court was established during the year in the Beawar Sub-Division making a total number of 10. The work of these courts, on the whole, has been beneficial to the rural population by giving them inexpensive and expeditious justice in minor litigation. 46 civil suits and 16 criminal cases were instituted in the Panchayat courts during the year.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1938-39.

PART II

SECTION I.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

I. (a) *Personnel*.—I. During the year under report, the office of the Commissioner was held by Mr. B. J. K. Hallows, I.C.S., except for a fortnight from the 19th October 1938 to the 2nd November 1938, when it was held by Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S., during the former's absence on leave.

II Rai Bahadur M. Shiv Charan Das, Bar.-at-Law, continued to hold the appointment of Additional District and Sessions Judge.

III. The temporary appointment of an officer on special duty, to enquire into the Public Health requirements of Ajmer-Merwara and Ajmer city, was sanctioned for a period of 6 months with effect from the 19th April 1938. This was held by Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S.

IV. The appointment of a 2nd Additional District and Sessions Judge having been sanctioned from the 1st August 1938, the charge was held by—

- (1) Rai Sahib Pt. Jagat Nandan from—
the 1st August 1938 to the 24th November 1938,
the 14th December 1938 to the 31st March 1939,

- (2) M. Madan Gopal from—
the 25th November 1938 to the 6th December 1938 ;

during the intervening period from the 7th to the 13th December 1938, the post remained vacant.

V. The following officers held charge of the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara :—

- (1) Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S., from—
the 1st April 1938 to the 18th April 1938 and from
the 3rd November 1938 to the end of the year.
- (2) Rao Bahadur Thakur Onkar Singh from—
the 19th April 1938 to the 2nd November 1938.

VI The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beawar, continued to be held by Rai Sahib Munshi Ram Swaroop Rawat except from the 1st May 1938 to the 30th June 1938, when he proceeded on leave, Khan Sahib M. Abul Qaiyum Khan officiating for him.

VII. M. Abdul Majid Khan continued to hold the appointment of Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri, during the year under report.

VIII. The office of the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara, was held by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Hay, I.M.S., on the 1st and 2nd April 1938. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Kharegat, I.M.S., who held charge from the 3rd April 1938 to the end of the year.

IX. Mr J. F. Conlin, M.C., I.P., continued to hold the charge of the office of Superintendent, District Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.*

(Vide Statement No. 42)

2. The total revenue and expenditure (Imperial and Local) of Ajmer-Merwara for the year amounted respectively to Rs. 20,61,572 and Rs. 38,48,095. The total receipts fell from Rs. 22,27,074 in the year 1937-38 to Rs. 20,61,572, while expenditure fell from Rs. 38,90,391 to Rs. 38,48,095. There was, therefore, a deficit of Rs. 17,86,523 in receipts, but much of this is accounted for by the fact that 14.14 lakhs of interest on ordinary debt was paid in Ajmer.

The principal variation occurred under the following heads:—

<i>Receipts.</i>						Rs.
IV.	Taxes on Income	..	..	..	..	(—) 46,905
VII.	Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	(—) 28,959
IX.	Stamps	..	..	..	..	(—) 44,001
XVII.	Irrigation, etc.	..	..	..	..	(—) 22,842
	Forest	..	..	..	..	(—) 29,160
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
7.	Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	(—) 20,844
22.	Interest on ordinary debt	..	..	..	..	(—) 37,325
38.	Medical	..	..	..	..	(—) 17,499
55.	Superannuation—allowances and pensions	..	..	..	..	(+) 13,388
83.	Payment of commuted value of Pensions	..	..	..	..	(+) 22,031
	Forests	..	..	..	..	(—) 17,367

The decrease in receipts under the head 'IV Taxes on Income' is due generally to trade depression and to the following special reasons:—

- (1) Reduction of profits in the working of a cloth mill at Beawar due to a strike,
- (2) heavy loss in business by a big firm, and
- (3) reduction in the profits of an Insurance Company as a consequence of a large item having been allowed to them as a business deduction.

The decrease in receipts under the head 'VII Land Revenue' is the result of scanty rainfall. The decrease in receipts under the head 'IX Stamps' is due partly to less litigation and fewer sale deeds, mortgage bonds, etc., and partly to the retrocession of certain villages in Merwara to the Mewar and Marwar Durbars.

The retrocession of forest areas in the Merwara sub-division to the Mewar and Marwar Durbars is responsible for the smaller income from Forests. The decrease in expenditure under the head 'VII Land Revenue' is due to the retrenchment of the Revenue staff working in the Todgarh Tahsil which was closed down owing to the retrocession. No reason can be assigned for the reduced expenditure under the head 'Interest on ordinary debt'. Rs. 37,000 less interest was paid this year on Government Promissory notes of higher denominations.

The decrease in expenditure under head 'Medical' is mainly accounted for by the fact that in the preceding year (1937-38) an X-ray apparatus worth Rs. 26,120 was purchased for the New Victoria Hospital. Additional expenditure under the head 'Superannuation allowances' and 'Pensions' is accounted for by the payment of accumulated pensions to a greater number of pensioners.

The item 'Payment of commuted value of pensions' on account of a single large item of Rs. 24,341/4 which was paid to the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Ajmer.

The decrease in the expenditure on Forests resulted from the retrocession explained above.

SECTION II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

(a) *Court of Wards Ajmer (year ending on the 31st August 1939).*

3. *Tenure of office.*—The office of the General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, was held during the year under report by Rao Bahadur Thakur Onkar Singh, except between the 1st September and the 2nd November 1938 when he was appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, and from the 15th November to the 23rd December 1938 when he was on leave Munshi Kedar Nath held charge on both occasions.

4. *Estates under management.*—The following 12 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year :—

- (1) Barli, (2) Govindgarh, (3) Baori, (4) Bhagwanpura-Lalikhera, (5) Dodiana-Dilwari, (6) Gangwana, (7) Musammat Hussein Bannu's estate, (8) Kurthal, (9) Lassaria, (10) Lavera (Thakur Bal Singh's estate), (11) Lorwara (Mst. Phul Kanwar's estate), (12) Mandah, (13) Manoharpur, (14) Nandla, (15) Mst. Nanni Begum's estate, (16) Nawab's estate, (17) Nilaseori, (18) Seth Radha Kishen's estate, (19) Rajosi, (20) Riehmalian (Thakur Shiv Singh's estate), (21) Riehmalian (Maintenance-holders' share) and (22) Tiswaria.

5. *Education of the Wards.*—Thakur Karan Singh of Govindgarh, with his two younger brothers Kushal Singh and Ranjit Singh, continued their studies at the Government High School, Ajmer. Thakur Duleh Singh of Lassaria after having passed the Matriculation examination was admitted for further education in the Maharaja's College at Jodhpur under the care of his father-in-law who resides there.

The Thakurs of Tiswaria and Mandah were transferred to the Government High School, Ajmer, while the uncle and two younger brothers of the former continued their studies at the Betham High School, Kekri. Thakur Narendra Singh of Barli remained at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Mir Yusuf Ali Shah, Jagirdar, Dodiana-Dilwari, is learning Co-operative societies work at Ajmer, and Nawab Mohammad Umar Khan of Boraj is receiving training in estate management in the Court of Wards office. The wards of the estates of Kurthal, Riehmalian and Nilaseori are receiving training in estate work in association with their estate Kamdars.

6. *Marriages of the wards.*—The Thakur of Mandah was married to the daughter of Thakur Sobhag Singh, a jagirdar of Shahpura in Mewar, while Thakur Duleh Singh of Lassaria was married to the grand-daughter of Thakur Ajitdan of Basni in Jodhpur State.

7. *Health of the wards.*—The health of the wards was generally good throughout the year.

8. The year was a difficult one, as it began with scarcity and ended with famine. Crops were very poor and collections small. Some of the poorer estates found it almost impossible to carry on, while maintenance grants had to be cut down to tally with the reduced income.

In accordance with the wishes of Government, several estates which cannot justify their retention under the Court of Wards will shortly be released.

(b) *Mutation cases.*

9. In the Ajmer Tehsil the total number of mutation cases including those pending at the close of the preceding year was 1,073 of which 1,055 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 18.

The number of cases in Merwara was 747, all of which were completed.

(c) *Land Alienation Regulation.*

10. During the year under report 432 applications for alienation of agricultural land were filed, in 280 of which permission was granted and in 152 refused. The yearly average number of applications received during the previous 5 years is 425.

The alienation sanctioned include six within municipal limits, 5 perpetual leases and 9 gifts.

The total area of the land transferred was about 1,890 bighas (750 acres), almost exactly the same area as in the preceding year.

Transfers by sale from one agriculturist to another accounted for 1,179 bighas ; 156 bighas were sold by agriculturists to non-agriculturist (mainly in or near towns) and 271 by non-agriculturists to agriculturists.

The Regulation is undoubtedly preventing the transfer of land from indebted agriculturists to Mahajan creditors. Frequent applications are received from agriculturists who are in debt to money lenders, for permission to sell their land to their creditors. Such requests are refused, and thus any transfer on a large scale is prevented from the land-owning to the money-lending class, who would undoubtedly sub-let the land at high rates.

There were no cases under Section 8, 10, 16 and 22 of the Regulation. One case under Section 15 was received and sanction to the sale was accorded by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in that case

SECTION III.

PROTECTION.

(a) *Ajmer-Merwara District Police (year ending 31st December 1938)*

(Compiled by A. G. Phillips, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, Rajputana.)

11. *Crime Statistics.*—The total volume of crime reported to Police and Magistrates, excluding false cases was 4,260, a decrease of 427 on the figures for 1937, which is mainly under classes III (Serious offences against person and property), V (Minor offences against property), and VI (Other offences).

The decrease in these classes is 17·78, 15·85 and 3·26 per cent respectively. The return for the last three years has been :—

	1936	1937	1938
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice	27	44	40
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ..	278	292	264
Class III.—Serious offences against person or property or against property only ..	655	703	578
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ..	55	72	52
Class V.—Minor offences against property ..	968	1,060	892
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above ..	2,019	2,516	2,434
Total ..	4,002	4,687	4,260

There was a decrease under heads murder, grievous hurt, kidnapping, burglary, cattle theft, ordinary theft and cheating.

The incidence of crime per 10,000 of population amounted to 84·03 as compared with 83·65 last year.

The general working in police cases (excluding class VI, in which conviction should be almost a certainty), was as follows :—

	1937.	1938
True cases reported to Police	1,654	1,395
True cases investigated by Police	1,457	1,247
Cases convicted	392	394
Convictions to reports	23·7	28·24
Convictions to investigations	26·9	31·6
Convictions to cases tried out	90·95	90·16

12. *Investigations.*—Investigations were made in 96·24 per cent. of cases reported as compared with 95·41 per cent. in 1937. 68 Police cases were struck off as false, or as due to mistake of law or fact, as compared with 74 the year before.

The investigation of 7 cases was supervised by Gazetted Officers, 3 by the Superintendent of Police, and 4 by the Deputy Superintendent of Police City.

13. *Murder*—Including 4 cases pending from the previous year, there were 9 true cases for disposal ; 2 ended in conviction, 1 was acquitted, 2 were not worked out, 1 remained pending and in 3 cases the accused were absconding.

In neither of the 2 convicted cases was sentence of death passed. The one acquittal was due mainly to retraction of confessions by the wife and brother of the murdered man. In one of the two cases which were not worked out, the murderer committed suicide after shooting his paramour. The other was the outcome of an agrarian dispute and there was much conflicting evidence.

There was a satisfactory decrease in crime under this head from 16 in 1937 to 5 this year. Murder is contingent upon circumstances and it is usually impossible to give reasons for increases or decreases.

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14. *Poisoning*.—Including 3 cases pending from the previous year, there were 7 true cases as compared with 4 in 1937. Of these 1 was convicted, 3 remained untraced, in one case the accused was absconding and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

The case convicted was that of a faqir who "doctored" the food of his hosts; another professional poisoner escaped. In two cases lovers attempted to get inconvenient persons out of the way.

15. *Dacoities*.—The total number of true cases of dacoity reported to the Police during the year was 18 against 10 in 1937.

Property to the value of Rs. 54,806/2/0 was stolen as compared with Rs. 5,306/3/9 in the preceding year.

Including 3 cases pending from the previous year there were 21 true cases for disposal as compared with 15 in 1937: 1 ended in conviction, 14 remained undetected and 6 were pending at the close of the year.

The increase in the number of cases was due to the activities of gangs of dacoits on camels which have been harrying the district and their successful raids on villages in Goela, Nasirabad, Pushkar and Mangliawas circles account for heavy increase in the value of property stolen. Details of some of the more important cases are given below :—

(1) In Police Circle Goela, 7 men mounted on camels and armed with guns looted the houses and shops of Mahajans and a goldsmith in village Manoharpura. The value of the property stolen was estimated at Rs. 5,670/2/3. The notorious Birju Singh and his gang were suspected but no proof was forthcoming and the case remained untraced.

(2) In Police Circle Nasirabad, the house of a Mahajan and the shops of certain goldsmiths of village Derathu were attacked by 9 camel dacoits who were armed with guns and sticks. Property consisting of cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 40,000 was stolen. The gang of the murderer Lachhman Singh is suspected in this case which is still under investigation.

(3) In Police Circle Pushkar, 7 camel dacoits armed with guns and lathies attacked the house of a Mahajan in village Bhawanipura and looted property valued at Rs. 3,103/13. Lachhman Singh's gang is held responsible for this case and also for another of a similar nature in Police Circle Mangliawas during which two Mahajans were robbed of Rs. 1,873 worth of property.

A feature of these camel gang dacoities was the extreme boldness of the dacoits and the cowardice of the villagers. On several occasions the gangs attacked in broad daylight and made good their escape without as much as a stone being thrown at them and subsequently villagers refused to give any help in investigation.

The fact that the victims of the dacoits were in most cases Mahajans may to some extent explain the apathy of the poorer classes.

The increase both in number and importance of dacoity cases is the most regrettable feature of the year's work. Five of the cases were the work of gangs operating on camels on the district borders. Owing to the mobility of such gangs it is always difficult to prevent or detect such cases but it is disappointing that in almost every case the police were unable to fix even the identity of the gangs responsible. Although little success in detection was achieved by the police during the year special protective measures adopted have had some deterrent effect. If this class of crime continues to increase, proposals for the better arming of the police and for the purchase of camels will have to be submitted.

The Superintendent of Police is of opinion that the increase under this head is partly attributable to the loosening of the bonds of authority in the adjoining States which is the result of preoccupation with the intensive propaganda conducted by the Congress agents against those States. There is considerable force in his argument as it is known that the most notorious gangs find shelter and support in the States.

The economy campaign and consequent lack of funds have been serious handicaps in dealing with dacoity.

16. *Robbery*.—29 true cases were reported during the year as compared with 26 in 1937. With 9 cases pending from 1937, there were 38 true cases for disposal. Of these, 3 ended in conviction, 23 were untraced, 1 was withdrawn and 11 remained pending at the close of the year.

There has been an increase from 26 and 18 in previous years to 29. Robbers mounted on camels were concerned in 5 cases. Cases of this nature are extremely difficult to prevent or detect as the robbers strike suddenly and disappear rapidly. In a case of Police Circle Srinagar with loss of Rs. 3,000 arrests were made in Kishengarh State but there was no identification. Except for this heavy robbery and the camel gang cases none was of great importance but the increase and the lack of success in investigation reflect no credit on police organisation or the ability of investigating officers.

17. *Burglary*.—The number of true cases of burglary including Magistrates' cases fell from 736 to 630. The percentage of convictions to reports was 16·35 against 15·35 last year.

Of the 125 persons sent for trial by the police whose cases were disposed of, 109, or 87·2 per cent, were convicted, the figures for Magistrates' cases being 384 and 52, giving a percentage of 13·54.

All the 425 cases of house-breaking by night were investigated as compared with 512 or 98·84 per cent. in 1937.

There were 6 burglaries in each of which property worth more than Rs. 1,000 was stolen. Of these, 2 remained untraced, 2 were under investigation and 2 were under trial in court at the close of the year.

Burglaries in the Ajmer City and rural areas decreased from 151 and 486 in 1937 to 94 and 417 respectively this year. The Superintendent of Police attributes the very satisfactory decline in City crime to the decentralisation of police work resulting from the opening of a second city Police Station which has effected an improvement in supervision and rendered possible better use of the preventive sections.

The decrease as compared with the previous 2 years is very good in view of famine conditions which prevailed throughout most of the year. The decrease was particularly noticeable in the City where strong preventive action was taken.

The total value of property stolen was Rs. 44,623/5/3 against Rs. 64,915/4/4 in 1937.

18. *Ordinary Theft*.—The number of true cases reported to the Police and the Magistracy decreased from 584 to 426. Cases tried out totalled 170, of which 157 ended in conviction. The corresponding figures for 1937 being 199 and 154.

The value of property stolen under this head fell from Rs. 48,310-6-3 to Rs. 30,015/1/9.

There were 6 cases of theft of firearms—1 rifle and 6 country-made guns—against 3 in 1937. Cycle thefts in Ajmer City decreased this year from 45 to 37.

No case of theft of telegraph wires was reported this year or in the previous two years.

19. *Cattle Theft*.—The number of true cases of cattle theft reported to Police during the year was 74 as compared with 88 in 1937 and 64 in 1938. The percentage of convictions to reports was 25·68 against 20·45 in 1937 and 28·12 in 1936.

Cattle theft is not a serious problem when possession of cattle is more of a liability than an asset and there was a slight decrease in the number of cases.

Of the 82 cases reported to Magistrates this year, 13 or 15·85 per cent. ended in conviction against nil in the previous 2 years.

The number of strays reported fell from 367 to 210 ; 129 being recovered as compared with 211 in 1937, whilst the number of unclaimed strays auctioned at pounds during the year was 551 as compared with 561 in 1937. The amount realised was Rs. 2,374/3/9 against Rs. 2,562/15/3.

20. *Criminal Tribes*.—During the year under report, 276 persons were newly registered, 11 died, 2 changed their residences permanently to Jaipur State, 3 registrations were cancelled, and 6 were deported to Afghanistan, leaving a balance

of 836 at the close of the year against 582 in 1937. Of these, 375 are domiciled and 461 gypsies against 381 domiciled and 201 gypsies in the previous year. The increase is due to the registration of all Kanjars in the district who had hitherto escaped registration.

26 registered members of Criminal Tribes are absconding as against 15 last year; 26 are in jail as compared with 29 last year; 3 are on leave as against 33 in the previous year. The actual number under surveillance at the close of the year was 781.

5 Sansies, 8 Kanjars, and 3 Chakras were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act, and 6 Sansies, 10 Kanjars, and 1 Charka under the Indian Penal Code.

It has been found necessary to register in the district the 2 gangs of Kanjars numbering about 29, who, as related in the last 2 years' reports, came from Mewar in 1936 to settle in Ajmer-Merwara as it could not be established that they were original residents of Mewar State.

The proposal to establish a settlement and provide suitable employment for the Criminal Tribes of Ajmer-Merwara is still only a proposal owing to lack of funds.

Reciprocal arrangements with neighbouring Indian States for surveillance have worked satisfactorily on the whole but it was necessary during the year to request the Mewar State authorities to exercise better control over the Criminal Tribes of Pauder Colony who again committed offences in Sawar Circle of Ajmer-Merwara.

21. *Vagrancy and Bad Livelihood*.—83 persons (including 8 whose cases were pending at the end of last year) were dealt with under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, an increase of 53 as compared with the figures for 1937; 76 were ordered to furnish security and 1 was discharged. The cases against 6 were under trial at the end of the year.

Of the 76 persons bound over, 19 furnished security and the remaining 57 were sent to jail for an average period of 9 months and 5 days. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 122/5/10 as compared with Rs. 120 in 1937.

Under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code (Bad Livelihood), 14 persons were prosecuted as compared with 5 in 1937, 11 were bound over and the cases of 3 were pending at the end of the year. Of the 11 bound over, 6 furnished security and the rest went to jail for an average period of 1 year, 4 months and 21 days. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 501/8/8 against Rs. 200 in 1937.

There was a welcome and much needed improvement in preventive action and 87 cases were sent up against 31 and 35 in previous years. It is satisfactory to note that there were no acquittals. Certain Station Officers, however, have not given this matter sufficient attention.

22. *Strength*.—The following changes took place in the sanctioned strength during the year under report :—

(1) Four Head Constables and 18 Constables were added in order to provide armed guards for the Abu and Ajmer Residences, the Rajputana Agency Treasury and the Judicial Lock-up at Mount Abu. The duties of these guards were taken over from the Mewar Bhil Corps.

(2) The posts of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head Constables and 34 Constables were abolished in connection with the retrocession of certain villages to the Mewar and Marwar States and in connection with the consequent readjustment of police circles the posts of Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables were created.

The revised strength (excluding Gazetted Officers) now stands at 4 Inspectors, 2 Sergeants, 33 Sub-Inspectors, 95 Head Constables and 760 Constables.

The strength of the additional Police (private guards) maintained at the cost of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, viz., 2 Head Constables and 31 Constables remained unchanged during the year.

23. *Punishment*.—Seven Constables were dismissed as compared with eight Constables dismissed in 1937. Minor punishments in orderly room were 180 against 210 in 1937. The standard of discipline both in the Lines and at Police Stations was satisfactory.

24. *Rewards.*—For meritorious services cash rewards of Rs. 2,408/8 were distributed amongst 468 officers and men. This includes rewards in Exeise, Opium and Gambling Act cases and those given by private persons. Rewards amounting to Rs. 1,983/8 were paid to 271 policemen of all ranks in 1937.

Khan Sahib Mir Mumtaz Husain, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and City, Ajmer, on deputation from the Punjab, was awarded the King's Police Medal for his valuable service to Government in dealing with political and revolutionary crime and for showing commendable resource and devotion to duty.

Sub-Inspector Trilochan Singh was awarded the Indian Police Medal for gallantry in pursuing and capturing a dangerous armed absconder over broken country in pitch darkness and thus displaying courage and determination of a high order.

25. *Mounted Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Mounted Police remained the same as last year, viz., 2 Daffadars and 15 Sowars.

No new horses were purchased and there were no casualties by death or casting.

The discipline and efficiency of this branch have, on the whole, been good. The Sowars proved their utility in controlling crowds and on dacoity patrol.

The grass fund showed a net profit of Rs. 44 only as against Rs. 50 in 1937 and Rs. 170 in 1936.

(b) *Criminal Justice.*

(Year ending the 31st December 1938.)

(Vide Statements 11 to 16 and 25.)

26. The total number of offences reported during the year was 13,939 of which 2,242 were offences under the Indian Penal Code and 11,697 under special and local laws. Most of the latter class of offences were under the Ajmer-Merwara Municipalities Regulations, namely, 7,993 and 2,026 were under the Police Act and 516 under the Cruelty to Animals Act.

27. 19,275 persons were placed on trial, of whom 10,919 were convicted. The corresponding figures for the year 1937 were 17,174 and 9,037.

28. Duration of cases was 70·4 days as compared with 39·8 in the previous year.

29. The Court of Sessions dealt with 27 cases involving 88 persons; of these persons 47 were convicted, 31 were acquitted, and 10 remained under trial at the close of the year.

30. The number of appeals and revisions dealt with by the Sessions and Additional Sessions Judges, by the District and Additional District Magistrate, was 498 of which 289 were unsuccessful.

Sentences in 32 cases were reduced and 75 reversed, 11 cases were referred to the Judicial Commissioner and a new trial was ordered in 17 cases. 73 cases remained at the end of the year.

31. The number of criminal appeals and miscellaneous criminal applications to be disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner was 96. Out of these one was placed on dormant file, 45 rejected; in 19 the sentence was confirmed, in 7 reduced, in 10 altered, in 7 the proceedings were quashed and 7 are pending trial.

32. The total number of Criminal appeals and miscellaneous criminal applications in the Abu District and Railway jurisdiction disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner was 2. One was rejected and in 1 the sentence was revised.

(c) *Civil Justice.*

(Year ending the 31st December 1938.)

(Vide Statements 11 and 17 to 25.)

33. During the year the regular staff was augmented by the appointment of 2nd Additional District Judge, the number of Courts was the same as last year, viz., 29. There were 10 Honorary Munsiffs.

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34. The total number of suits including miscellaneous were 7,787 as compared with 8,912 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 1,125. The total number of suits of all kinds for disposal including arrears was 11,507.

35. The total value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 8,32,880 as compared with Rs. 11,56,025 in the preceding year.

36. The total number of suits of all kinds the value of which exceeded Rs. 10 and did not exceed Rs. 50 was 3,684.

37. 1,377 contested suits were disposed of, 89 were decided by arbitration and 5,248 were disposed of without contest. The number disposed of without trial was 887.

38. At the close of the year 3,906 cases were pending as compared with 3,720 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,216 had been pending for more than 3 months. The average duration of contested suits was 409 days and of uncontested suits 133 days. This excessive delay shows that the Judicial Staff is not able to cope with the heavy volume of litigation and that it needs further enlargement.

39. On the appellate side there were 582 appeals from decrees and orders as compared with 593 in the previous year. At the close of the year 355 were pending against 327 in the preceding year. The average duration of appeals was 205 days. With the addition of a permanent Additional District Judge it is hoped to considerably reduce this duration in course of time.

40. The number of applications for execution was 18,168 against 10,880 in the year 1937. The number of applications pending at the close of the year was 4,901 as compared with 6,346, in the preceding year.

41. The total number of civil appeals and miscellaneous civil applications to be dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner was 167. Details are given in statement (Civil).

42. The total number of Civil appeal and miscellaneous civil applications in the Abu District and Railway Jurisdiction dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner was 6, out of which 4 were rejected, in 1 the order was confirmed, and 1 is pending hearing.

(d) *Registration.*

(Year ending the 31st December 1938.)

(Vide Statement No. 26.)

43. The number of documents registered during the year under report was 4,174 as compared with 4,747 during the preceding year showing a decrease of about 12 per cent.

The area of agricultural land transferred by sale and mortgage during the years 1937 and 1938 is shown in the sub-joined table :—

Year.	Alienation by sale.			Alienation by mortgage.		
	Area in Bighas.	Valuation.		Area in Bighas.	Valuation.	
		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
1937 ..	2,665	2,45,140	15 8	3,350	1,41,071	4 0
1938 ..	1,634	1,56,415	0 0	3,343	1,16,675	0 0

Transfers by sale show a decrease of 56 per cent. and those by mortgage a decrease of 20 per cent. during the year under report. This abnormal decrease is due to the retrocession of a considerable number of Merwara villages to the Mewar and Marwar Darbars.

The value of land sold increased from Rs. 91-13-0 to Rs. 95-11-0 per bigha and that of mortgage decreased from Rs. 42-2-0 to Rs. 34-14-0.

A comparative statement showing receipts and expenditure is given below :—

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1937	15,870	5	6	2,857	14	0
1938	13,242	6	6	2,701	13	0

The decrease in receipts is due to the retrocession of certain villages of this District to the Newar and Marwar Darbars. The decrease in expenditure is due to the posting of low paid staff.

The number of documents registered free of charge on behalf of the Co-operative Societies during the year was 381 as compared with 526 in the preceding year.

The total valuation of property affected by Registration of documents amounts to an aggregate of Rs. 28,43,705 as compared with Rs. 38,89,055 in the previous year.

Twelve petitions under sections 72 and 73 of the Registration Act were filed with the Registrar of Assurances, Ajmer-Merwara, against orders passed by the Sub-Registrars during the year. Of these, 11 were accepted and 1 dismissed.

(c) *Municipalities.*

(Year ending the 31st March 1939.)

(Vide Statements 27 to 30.)

(i) AJMER MUNICIPALITY.—Population 1,19,524.

44. This was the last year of the nominated committee. The right of election was restored by the Local Administration at the close of the year under consideration. The close of the year also saw the end of Mr. T. Burt's period of office as nominated Chairman.

45. The total income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,58,094 and Rs. 6,47,810 as compared with Rs. 6,61,950 and Rs. 6,85,519 respectively in 1937-38. But the income again includes a large sum (Rs. 87,500) from the Board's reserves, which are rapidly disappearing, investments having fallen to Rs. 73,500. The decrease in income is mainly under head "octroi", "conservancy fees", and "deposits". The construction of roads on a smaller scale accounts for the decrease in expenditure.

46. The income from octroi as compared with the previous year's figures was as follows :—

Year.	Gross.			Net.		
1937-38	3,44,986			3,02,521		
1938-39	3,27,319			2,92,683		

The decrease is due to trade depression. The percentage of octroi refunds to gross collections decreased from 12.3 to 10.6.

47. A sum of Rs. 20,440 was paid towards the liquidation of the Government loan, thus reducing the balance to Rs. 51,922.

48. The year was again one of scanty rainfall and the Committee were hard put to it to supply sufficient drinking water. Their measures were however successful. The sources of water supply were the same as last year, viz., Foyasagar, Budha Pushkar and Bhaonta. The question of augmenting the supply is receiving the serious attention of the Committee and Government. An experimental well was sunk at Dumra. More important than this was the visit of Mr. Griffin, Superintending Engineer, Public Health Services, New Delhi. He has found that the Saraswati valley is preferable to Dumra as a source of water supply. The Committee are accordingly carrying out investigations as advised by him.

Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S., who was appointed as Special Officer to enquire into the public health requirements of the city has completed his report which is receiving Government's consideration. According to his recommendation Government seem likely to give the Committee half the cost of the two important schemes of water supply and drainage, and the remaining half as a loan. The grant and loan would however be conditional on the Committee increasing their income sufficiently to pay the loan charges. The two schemes are roughly estimated to cost Rs. 16 lakhs.

The number of births and deaths recorded during the year under review was 6,104 and 4,725 respectively against 5,384 and 5,110 in the previous year. The birth and death rates per mille of the population were 51.06 and 39.53 against 45.90 and 42.75 in the preceding year.

49. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 43,203 against Rs. 40,474 last year. The expenditure on primary education was 7.9 per cent. of the Committee's normal income. The question of introducing compulsory primary education is still under consideration and depends on the Committee's ability to pay its share of the extra cost.

The sanitary condition of the city has improved, and control is exercised over the growth of new suburbs. But an enormous and costly work remains to be done by way of slum clearance in the old city where the congestion is appalling.

(ii) BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.—Population 28,342.

50. The total income and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,65,579 and Rs. 1,61,119 respectively, as compared with Rs. 1,53,262 and Rs. 1,66,071 in the preceding year. Besides the closing balance of Rs. 83,402 the Committee hold Government securities worth Rs. 10,000, postal cash certificates of the face value of Rs. 10,000 and fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 55,302 in the Imperial Bank of India, while a sum of Rs. 985 is held by the staff as an imprest.

The increase in income is due to larger receipts under octroi while the fall in octroi refunds accounts mainly for the decrease in expenditure.

51. The incidence of octroi per head of population was Rs. 4-8-4 as compared with Rs. 3-15-9 in the year 1937-38.

52. The total cost of water supply was Rs. 29,322 which is twice the cost in the preceding year. The heavy increase is due to the failure of the rains which necessitated purchase of a new boiler and pump and the making of temporary arrangements to meet the water scarcity.

The income from the sale of water rose from Rs. 5,147 to Rs. 5,816.

53. The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 1,386 and 1,360 respectively as compared with 1,224 and 1,217 in 1937-38.

54. The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 20,037, a little more than was spent last year. The amount spent on primary education was Rs. 8,726.

55. The financial position of the Committee is satisfactory, there being a large balance in hand.

56. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, continued to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

(iii) KEKRI MUNICIPALITY.—Population 7,179.

57. The total income and expenditure for the year amounted respectively to Rs. 33,448 and Rs. 31,022 as compared with Rs. 28,566 and Rs. 30,267 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 4,882 in receipts over last year's figures is due mainly to the withdrawal of Government securities standing at the credit of the Committee and is thus more apparent than real. In fact the expenditure was greater than the income and the closing balance fell from Rs. 32,357 (including investments) to Rs. 31,009 (including investments).

58. The incidence of octroi taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-8-0 as compared with Rs. 2-11-3 in the preceding year.

59. The number of births and deaths recorded were 480 and 328 respectively, as compared with 422 and 303 in the year 1937-38. The birth rate was 66·85 and the death rate 45·69 per mille of population. In the previous year the figures were 58·78 and 42·20 respectively.

60. The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 13,097. The increase of Rs. 2,347 over last year's figures is due mainly to the additions and alterations carried out in the school building at Kekri.

61. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri, continued to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

(iv) DEOLI MUNICIPALITY.—*Population 2,702.*

62. There was no change in the constitution of the Committee.

The Committee held 12 ordinary and 4 special meetings during the year

63. The total income and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 6,065 and Rs. 6,051 respectively, as compared with Rs. 8,312 and Rs. 6,886 during the preceding year.

The decrease of Rs. 2,247 in the income of the Committee is due mainly to the abolition of the Detention Jail, Deoli, which was a considerable taxpayer, and customer (grazing and slaughter house). The closure of the jail also accounts for the decrease in expenditure.

64. 122 births and 78 deaths were registered during the year as compared with 124 and 87 respectively during the preceding year.

65. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-14-3. Last year the incidence was Rs. 2-8-0.

(f) *Medical (year ending the 31st December 1938).*

66. There were 20,651 births during the year as against 21,983 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 1,332. Deaths showed a still larger decrease falling from 17,641 to 14,936.

67. The number of state-aided hospitals and dispensaries remained unchanged. The question of Government taking over the Victoria Hospital is still under consideration. The provision of additional medical facilities at the hospital was investigated by an officer on special duty and his report is also receiving Government's consideration.

68. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients in the hospitals and dispensaries increased from 1,99,833 in 1937 to 2,00,532 in 1938. The number of deaths amongst indoor patients decreased from 192 in 1937 to 155 in the year under report, and the mortality percentage of total indoor cases decreased from 5·08 to 4·11.

69. 11,322 surgical operations of all kinds were performed during the year. Last year the number was 10,917.

70. Receipts (inclusive of Government contribution) amounted to Rs. 1,74,197 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,83,342 as against Rs. 1,23,650 and Rs. 1,22,181 respectively in the preceding year.

71. The total number of indoor patients who underwent anti-rabies treatment at the Victoria Hospital Centre, Ajmer, was 338, of whom 305 reside in the district and 33 outside. The total number in the previous year was 258.

72. The sanitary arrangements in urban areas are much as before. In the Ajmer Municipality only the fringe of the drainage problem has been touched; efforts were made to provide surface drains in many parts of the town. Town-planning schemes for several open areas have been prepared. Due to rigid enforcement of building bye-laws, the housing conditions in Nasirabad are generally good. The Ajmer Municipal Committee are also enforcing (with a few noticeable exceptions) their newly-sanctioned bye-laws, thus preventing to a large extent the growth of congested and insanitary buildings. In the country village co-operative societies are helping to improve housing and sanitary conditions, which are still rudimentary.

HICAM

(g) *Village Sanitation.*

73. The rules for the improvement of village sanitation continued in force in the villages named below :—

Ajmer Sub-Division.

1. Pushkar.
2. Jethana.
3. Harmara.
4. Srinagar.
5. Beer.
6. Ramsar
7. Pisangan.

Kekri Sub-Division.

8. Junia.
9. Mehrun-Kalan.
10. Gōela.
11. Sawar.

Merwara Sub-Division.

12. Beawar.
13. Jawaja.
14. Todgarh.
15. Masuda.

74. Owing to the retrocession of certain territory to the Marwar and Mewar Darbars two villages of last year's list have been omitted.

75. The Tahsildar reports that "the villagers have now begun to realize the necessity and advantages of sanitation", but personally I doubt it. I have found that the urge for sanitation in this district comes from above and not from below. The only complaints I have ever received from villagers emanate not from their love of cleanliness but from their dislike of bad smells. For example, I have received a request that the curing of hides should be moved from inside a village, and sited to leeward. The natural leaders of the people, the Istimrardars, have moreover shown no keenness on sanitation when it involves slight expenditure on improving the platform of wells and repairing sanitary pillars. The propaganda and prosecution are however having an appreciable effect. The total number of prosecutions instituted during the year 1938 for offences under the sanitation rules was 159. Of these, 77 related to Kekri sub-division, while 59 and 23 related to the Beawar and Ajmer sub-divisions respectively.

In Kekri sub-division a number of boundary pillars which were in a dilapidated condition were repaired during the year and steps were taken to demarcate the areas round drinking wells and to provide them with coverings. Action was also taken to number such wells and to keep them free from dirt and cowdung. Places were set apart in a number of villages for skinning dead animals. The health of the rural population has remained surprisingly good inspite of the onset of poverty due to the failure of the rains.

76. The present sanitation rules, which were framed as back as in 1896 have been found defective in several respects. A draft of the rules based on the United Provinces village sanitation rules is under consideration of the local Administration. Education and a rising standard of living will however be more potent factors than rules in improving sanitation.

(h) *Joint Stock Companies and Societies registered under the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913) and the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860).*

77. At the beginning of the year under report the number of companies working in this district was 33, Two new companies, viz, (1) Siri Jiwan Hira Co., Ltd., Tantoti, and (2) The Hindustan Movitonc, Ltd., Ajmer were registered. Two companies, viz., (1) Shri Jiwan Co., Ltd., Tantoti, and (2) The Ganesh Agency

Ltd., Beawar, went into voluntary liquidation. One company, viz., the Rajputana Films, Ltd., Ajmer, was ordered by the court to be wound up, while another, viz., the Indo-Asiatic Insurance, Co., Ltd., Ajmer, was amalgamated with the Free India General Insurance, Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, United Provinces. The number of companies working at the close of the year was thus 31.

78. The authorised and paid up capitals of the existing companies were Rs. 88,71,940 and Rs. 36,60,674-2-6 as compared with Rs. 1,18,76,940 and Rs. 37,31,642-6-6 respectively in the year 1937-38.

79. The total fees realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 979-12-0 as against Rs. 1,069-14-0 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that only two new companies with comparatively small authorised capital were registered during the year.

80. The expenditure incurred by Government on account of pay, etc., to establishment was Rs. 1,329-7-0 as compared with Rs. 1,510-4-0 in the year 1937-38. The decrease is due to the fact that the Companies Act clerk did not take any leave and therefore no leave salary was paid during the year under report.

81. The two companies, viz., the Agarwal Assurance Society, Ltd., Ajmer and the Rajputana Films, Ltd., Ajmer, whose prosecution cases remained pending at the close of preceding year were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 236 and Rs. 141 respectively. During the year under report five prosecutions for defaults under the Indian Companies Act were launched, viz., of (1) The Liquidator, The Advance Assurance Society, Ltd., Ajmer, (2) The Rajputana Films, Ltd., Ajmer in two cases, (3) The Ganesh Agency, Ltd., Beawar, and (4) Messrs. M. C. Ajmera, and Company of the proposed Bank of Rajputana and Central India, Ltd., Ajmer. The first three were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of (1) Rs. 20, (2) Rs. 50 and Rs. 15 in two cases, and (3) Rs. 136 respectively, while the case of Messrs M. C. Ajmera, & Co., remained pending at the close of the year.

82. Three Societies, viz., (1) Shri Jain Gurukul Shikshan Sangh, Beawar, (2) the Kali Mata/Kali Bari temple Sabha, Ajmer, and (3) the Rajasthani Arorbars Khatri Sabha, Ajmer, were registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 during the year.

83. The office of the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Ajmer-Merwara, was held by the following officers :—

(1) Mr. Akhtar Hussain, I.C.S., from 1st April 1938 to the 18th April, 1938 and from the 3rd November 1938 to the close of the year.

(2) Rao Bahadur Thakur Onkar Singh from the 19th April 1938 to the 2nd November 1938.

(i) Jails (year ending the 31st December 1938.)

84. The Jail buildings are still unsuitable, insufficient accommodation being available for the various classes of prisoners. An estimate of Rs. 1,65,000 exists for remodelling the Jail, but Government were unable to provide any funds due to the existing financial stringency.

Owing to lack of accommodation in the Jail building it is not possible to carry out efficiently the separation and segregation of prisoners of A and B classes, terrorists, juveniles, and adolescents, habituals and civil prisoners; nor is there sufficient accommodation for warders. It is most desirable that Government should take steps to extend the existing buildings.

85. At the beginning of the year there were 335 prisoners including 59 under-trial prisoners. The number of prisoners admitted to the jail during the year 1938 was 1,772 as compared with 1,519 in the previous year. The daily average of prisoners was 377. Of the prisoners admitted, 662 were convicts, 1,092 under-trials and 18 civil prisoners. The number of prisoners discharged for all causes was 1,701 as compared with 1,536 during 1937. The number at the close of the year was 406 including 88 under-trials and 1 civil.

86. The number of previous convicts admitted during the year was 253 as compared with 181 in the previous year. The percentage of previous convicts has thus risen from 34.6 to 43.17 per cent. This rise is due mainly to the arrest of a large number of bad characters during the Urs fair of 1938. These persons were

ordered to furnish securities under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but were unable to do so. The number of persons so detained was 116 as compared with 49 in 1937. Experience shows that the association of hardened criminals with other prisoners has a bad effect on jail discipline. It is doubtful if any system of punishment could reform professional criminals of this type. The segregation of such habituals is most desirable.

87. The classification by religion of 586 convicts imprisoned during the year is as under :—

Indian Christians ..	..	..	..	..	2
Mahomedans ..	..	..	..	..	200
Hindus ..	..	..	..	..	268
Other classes ..	..	..	..	..	116

88. Of these 586 prisoners, 68 were awarded simple imprisonment, 513 rigorous imprisonment and 5 rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

89. The number of jail punishments of all kinds inflicted was 190, a notable increase on the 78 during the preceding year (1937). The increase in punishments is due, according to the Superintendent, to the discontinuance of the privilege of smoking, the disinclination of habitual prisoners to do irksome tasks like moonjh pounding and twisting ban, and to the lack of respect for established authority engendered by so called political prisoners who undermine discipline and instigate others to question and break rules.

90. The gross profit on jail manufacture during the year amounted to Rs. 2,023-2-0, about Rs. 500 more than in the previous year. The increase is due to a large number of orders for carpets and durries.

91. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners including those undertrial amounted to Rs. 50,551-9-9 as compared with Rs. 47,476-13-11 last year. The average cost per prisoner is less however, being 127-14-3 as compared with Rs. 131-10-0 in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to rise in Jail population and occurred under the heads "Dietary charges", "Clothing and Bedding" and Miscellaneous charges".

92. 47·8 per cent. of the convicts discharged during the year gained weight in the jail and 12·48 per cent. lost weight.

93. A point which needs emphasising is the unsuitability of the jail as a place for the treating of mental cases. Those mental cases for which there is no room in mental asylums are kept in the jail. The accommodation provided is not adapted for the care and treatment of mental disease, and it is most desirable that other arrangements should be made. Unless satisfactory arrangements can be made to accommodate our patients in the mental hospitals of other provinces, a separate ward will have to be built for them, probably outside the main buildings of the jail.

94. The charge of the office of the Superintendent, Central Jail, Ajmer, was held by Lt.-Col. R. Hay, I.M.S., from the beginning of the year to the 2nd April 1938 and by Lt.-Col. R. M. Kharegat, I.M.S., from the 3rd April 1938 to the end of the year.

SECTION IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(a) *Agricultural Summary* (vide *Statement 31*).

95. The year under report comprises the harvests of Rabi 1345 F. and Kharif 1346 Fasli. The total rainfall during the year was 14·06 inches against an average of 21 inches.

96. Owing to the partial failure of the rains remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 36,540 was granted :—

				Rabi 1345 F.	Kharif 1346 F.	Total.
Ajmer ..	..	..	Rs.	10,514	17,477	27,991
Beawar ..	..	..	Rs.	6,944	1,604	8,548
Total				17,458	19,081	36,539

Suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs. 6,551 (Ajmer Rs. 2,012 and Beawar Rs. 4,539) was also granted.

97. The table below shows how the outturn of both the harvests compares with that of the preceding year :—

Name of Tahsil.	1937-38.			1938-39.		
	Rabi.		Kharif.	Rabi.		Kharif.
Ajmer	0 12 10	0 12 2	0 11 6	0 9 3		
Beawar	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 14 0		

98. The following comparative table shows the area sown, the areas in which sowings failed and the produce of each harvest in the years 1937-38 and 1938-39.

Name of Tahsil.	1937-38.			1938-39.		
	Area sown in acres.	Area failed in acres.	Produce in maunds.	Area sown in acres.	Area failed in acres.	Produce in maunds.
<i>Rabi.</i>						
Ajmer	25,847½	1,353½	257,592	32,312½	1,137½	338,713 ¾
Beawar	17,898	693	158,672	15,627½	759½	150,601
Total ..	43,745½	2,046½	416,264	47,940½	1,896½	489,374 ¾
<i>Kharif.</i>						
Ajmer	80,779½	15,333½	253,827½	86,358	40,333½	194,640½
Beawar	40,957½	11,105	209,431½	41,841½	13,657½	170,950
Total ..	121,737½	26,438½	463,259½	128,199½	53,991½	365,590½

99. The average Rabi outturn was approximately 10 maunds per acre, while the Kharif outturn was only 2·8 maunds per acre. The Kharif crop of F. 1,346 in the Ajmer Tehsil suffered most from the lack of rain.

100. No difficulty was experienced in collecting the land revenue during the year in the Khalsa area. Coercive steps were taken against certain Istimrardars who could pay but preferred to spend their money on objects which they regarded as more important, such as marriages. The amount of arrears outstanding against the Istimrardars has been reduced from 90,000 to 72,000.

(b) *Takavi loans under the Land Improvements Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act (vide Statements Nos. 32—34).*

101. The adverse conditions of the previous year still further deteriorated during the year under review. Distress increased to actual famine shortly after the close of the year.

Advances under the Land Improvements Loans Act amounted to Rs. 63,780 and those under the Agriculturists Loans Act to Rs. 40,353. The total demand under the two Acts was Rs. 4,94,621 of which a sum of Rs. 7,436 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,87,185 at the close of the year. Remissions will have to be given on a large scale as the succeeding year is one of famine.

Interest amounting to Rs. 3,277 under both the Acts was recovered.

The recoveries were small owing to the failure of the crops due to the drought. There was also a severe fodder scarcity which proved even more disastrous than the shortage of crops. The arrears outstanding are heavy. As remarked in the last year's review, successive bad years culminating in famine have made it impossible to reduce them. At the time of writing, about 95,000 people, workers

and dependents, are on the famine works and will remain so till September 1940 or later if the monsoon of 1940 is a failure. The collection of old arrears of takavi is thus clearly impossible, and if attempted would hamper the restoration of normal economic life.

(c) *Mines.*

102. Mica, felspar and beryl are the chief minerals of commercial importance in this district. At the beginning of the year 15 persons held certificates of approval to prospect and mine for minerals. Of these certificates, four lapsed during the year and the remaining eleven were renewed. Out of six certificates which lapsed during the previous year, five were renewed during the year while eleven new certificates were granted. The number of certificates at the close of the year was thus twenty-seven.

Twelve prospecting licences were renewed and thirty-one new licences were issued. Of the forty-three licenses, twenty-five were for mica, one for muscovite, three for mica, felspar and beryl, twelve for mica and beryl, one for asbestos and kyanite and one for mica and felspar.

Of the twenty-two mining leases held in the previous year (seven in the Khalsa area and fifteen in the Istimrari area), four leases were cancelled in the Istimrari area, while seven new leases (five in Khalsa area and two in Istimrari area) were issued. The total number of leases at the close of the year was twenty-five (twelve in the Khalsa area and thirteen in the Istimrari area). Eleven of these were for mica, four for mica and beryl, two for beryl, three for mica, felspar and beryl, one for mica, felspar and china-clay, one for china-clay and kaolin, one for mica and muscovite and two for mica and felspar.

A sum of Rs. 5,513-12-0 was realized by Government on account of fees, rents and royalty as compared with Rs. 2,285-4-9 in the preceding year.

Mica mining continues to be satisfactory, and is attracting the attention of persons both within and without the district. It is most desirable to develop the industry, as it forms a valuable subsidiary occupation in a district which depends mainly on agriculture and in which drought is distressingly prevalent.

(d) *Public Works.*

103. During the year under review the total expenditure incurred on Public Works (exclusive of Irrigation works) was Rs. 2,74,331 as compared with Rs. 3,61,413 in the preceding year. The decrease in expenditure is due mainly to expenditure having been incurred in the preceding year on certain extra-ordinary items, namely, the electrification of certain Government buildings and the improvement of various police out-post barracks for constables and quarters for Police Inspectors. Of the amount spent during the year a sum of Rs. 2,64,775 was spent on works within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner as compared with Rs. 3,44,939 in the year 1937-38.

The principal objects on which expenditure was incurred are :—

- (1) Acquisition of a house in Purani Mandi, Ajmer, and additions and alterations thereto for use as a liquor shop.
- (2) Providing electric installations and fans including service connections for the Police Inspector's bungalow at Nasirabad.
- (3) Improving and replacing stone lintels by R. C. lintels on bridge in mile 30/7 of Nasirabad-Deoli road.
- (4) Bridging certain dips on Nasirabad-Deoli road miles 52—57.
- (5) Improving the submersible bridge in miles 32/1 on Nasirabad-Deoli road. (Revised estimate.)
- (6) Replacing stone slabs by R. C. in old culverts on Nasirabad-Deoli road miles 1/35.
- (7) Providing a culvert in place of a road dam in 7th furlong of mile 46 of Nasirabad-Deoli road.
- (8) Providing a culvert in place of a road dam in 6th furlong of mile 43 on Nasirabad-Deoli road.

(9) Straightening curves in miles 7 and 8 of Beawar-Dawair road.

(10) Converting 3 dips into culverts and improving a hair pin curve in mile 5 of Ajmer-Pushkar road.

104. The revenue credited to Imperial civil works during 1938-39 for Ajmer-Merwara as shown in the divisional accounts was Rs. 14,182-12-4. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 3,803-2-0 was recovered by the Treasury Officer, Ajmer, as rent of Government buildings in Ajmer-Merwara. The District Board, Ajmer-Merwara, pays a contribution of Rs. 4,984 every year towards the maintenance of the Ajmer-Pushkar road. No contribution was paid during the year under report for lack of funds.

(e) Arboriculture—Road-side tree plantation.

105. As a consequence of the retrocession of certain villages to Mewar and Marwar Darbars on 1st April 1938, portions of certain roads, namely, the Beawar-Sendra Road and Beawar-Todgarh Road, were transferred to the Marwar and Mewar Darbars. The total length of these retroceded portions is 23 miles 5 furlongs 530 feet. As a result of this transfer the total length of roads under plantation which was 153 miles 5 furlongs 0 feet on the 31st March 1938 has now been reduced to 130 miles 7 furlongs 130 feet.

Owing to financial stringency no new plantation was carried out during the year, except in one mile of the Nasirabad-Deoli Road.

In all 1,208 plants were put in; 260 plants on the new mile and 948 in the old plantation for the purpose of restocking and filling up gaps.

The percentage of failure in the plants under maintenance during the year is approximately 3.4 as compared with 4.1 in the preceding year. Casualties are due mainly to deficient rains.

Expenditure on arboriculture decreased slightly from Rs. 6,999 to Rs. 6,719. The decrease is due to the transfer of parts of the Beawar-Sendra and Beawar-Todgarh Roads to Marwar and Mewar.

The total income derived from the sale of drywood, babool pods, lac and grass, etc., during the year was Rs. 2,559 against Rs. 2,183 in the previous year. The increase represents mainly the sale proceeds of certain Government property sold to the Mewar and Marwar Darbars.

462 cattle were impounded as compared with 627 in the preceding year for causing damage to road, side plantations. The decrease of 165 is due to the reduced length of the roads.

Due to the retrocession, the post of Arboriculture Darogah, Beawar, was abolished and the roads in Beawar were placed under the charge of the Forester at Beawar and the Deputy Ranger, Todgarh.

(f) Inspection of rain-gauges.

106. There were 46 rain-gauges in Ajmer-Merwara on the 31st March 1939; of these, 45 were inspected during the year and found in good order excepting one at Pushkar which needed slight repairs.

(g) Co-operative Societies (year ending the 30th June 1939).

107. The Co-operative movement in Ajmer-Merwara has had another set-back owing to the failure of the rains in 1938. Collection of arrears has been very difficult, and has not been attempted in villages where the crops were poor.

The number of Central Societies during the year under report increased from 12 to 13. Their membership also rose from 1,348 to 1,399 societies. The number of individual members fell from 753 to 679. This decrease is due to removal of members from the Nasirabad Central Co-operative Bank on account of its conversion into a Banking Union. The number of agricultural societies and their membership increased from 528 and 12,652 to 550 and 13,182 respectively. 22 new societies were registered during the year. The number of non-agricultural societies at the close of the year was 160 as compared with 149 in the preceding year. Thirteen new societies were registered during the year while one was struck off the register and one was amalgamated with another society.

108. The net increase in the number of all kinds of societies during the year was 34 as shown in the table below :—

Kind of Society.	No. at the beginning of the year.	Registered during the year.	Total.	Cancelled during the year.	No. at the close of the year.
1. Central	12	1	13	..	13
2. Agricultural ..	528	22	550	..	550
3. Non-agricultural ..	149	13	162	2	160

109. The working capital of the Central Agricultural and non-agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 27,57,882, Rs. 15,32,041 and Rs. 18,87,499 respectively against Rs. 24,93,291, Rs. 15,06,583 and Rs. 18,26,640 in the preceding year. The total working capital of all the societies was approximately Rs. 61,77,400 showing an increase of Rs. 3,50,900 on the figures of the previous year.

The working capital of the Central Banks and Societies during the year 1938-39 as compared with the previous year's figures is shown below :—

Name of Bank.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ajmer Central Bank	15,15,917	16,00,275
2. Beawar Central Bank	6,04,211	7,90,199
3. Nasirabad Central Bank	1,18,472	..
4. Other Central Societies	2,54,601	3,67,408
	<hr/> 24,93,291	27,57,882

110. *Ajmer Central Bank.*—The number of individual members decreased by 3 from 465 to 462 and the number of affiliated societies increased by 6 from 300 to 306. The share capital remained the same, viz., Rs. 100,000. Deposits from individuals increased from Rs. 8,28,193 to Rs. 8,73,665. A total sum of Rs. 1,17,407 was lent to individuals. Loans to other Banks and Societies amounted to Rs. 19,15,116 (it includes Rs. 13,03,932 on account of floating account transactions with the Imperial Bank of India) during the year.

These sums with the balance of previous years' loans (Rs. 10,08,139) make an aggregate of Rs. 30,40,662 as loans due to the Bank. Recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 20,46,600 leaving a balance of Rs. 9,94,062 outstanding as compared with Rs. 10,08,139 in the preceding year. The Bank earned a profit of Rs. 18,731 against Rs. 16,947 in the preceding year. The Reserve Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 1,66,471, i.e., Rs. 4,203 more than previous years' figure, viz., Rs. 1,62,268. The Bank continued to do good work and its business is conducted on sound lines.

111. *Beawar Central Bank.*—The number of affiliated societies increased from 253 to 259 while the number of individual members decreased from 218 to 217. The share capital remained the same, viz., Rs. 70,000. The previous year's outstanding balance of loan was Rs. 4,42,495. A sum of Rs. 17,531 was lent during the year making a total of Rs. 4,60,026 recoveries amounted to Rs. 52,920 leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 4,07,106. The Bank suffered a loss of Rs. 13,754 as compared with Rs. 4,933 in the preceding year. This increase in the loss is due to the fact that the amount of interest due to the Bank but uncollected was for the first time carried to a suspense interest account. The Reserve fund remained unchanged at Rs. 58,900. Repayments decreased from 8.2 per cent. to 6.5 per cent. which is due to the failure of the monsoon.

112. *Nasirabad Central Bank.*—This Bank was converted into a Banking Union during the year under report. The Banking Unions at Nasirabad, Masnda, Bhinai, Kekri and Todgarh did useful work during the year. The net profits of the Central Banks and Societies decreased from Rs. 18,089 to Rs. 6,700. This

decrease is due to the creation of a suspense interest account during the year under report. The Reserve and other funds increased from Rs. 4,18,602 to Rs. 6,44,611.

113. *General.*—The unsatisfactory agriculture situation reported in the last 2 years, viz., 1936-37 and 1937-38, continued during the year under review. The scarcity of fodder was acute due to the deficient rainfall. Both the harvests were very much below the average. Government arranged for the opening of hay depots at principal towns of the district. They also started test and other famine works. This unsatisfactory agricultural situation was responsible to a great extent for the poor recoveries especially in the Merwara Sub-Division. In face of these adverse factors, the progress made during the year is not unsatisfactory. The thanks of Government are due to the official and non-official gentlemen whose names have been specially mentioned by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ajmer-Merwara, at the end of the report.

(h) *Agricultural Stock.*

114. Cattle, sheep and goats again decreased during the year, the reduction being over a lakh. The following table shows their numbers during the last three years.

Year.		Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Cattle and Sheep.	Total.
1938-39	..	2,73,169	97,011	4,35,256	8,05,436
1937-38	..	3,04,580	1,08,637	4,96,883	9,10,100
1936-37	..	3,17,549	1,14,278	6,63,208	10,95,035

Owing to the scarcity of fodder cattle were sent to neighbouring States and to other provinces. A large number of these animals will never return. No disease occurred among cattle in epidemic form.

(i) *Forests.*

115. The year is notable for the partial failure of the rains, which caused considerable distress. The severe fodder shortage could be relieved only to a small extent by opening the forests to grazing.

Mr. S. N. Khan held charge of the Division throughout the year under review. The area of reserved forests was reduced from 91,134 to 46,674 acres in consequence of the retrocession of certain Ajmer-Merwara villages to the Mewar and Marwar Darbars.

Apart from arboricultural operations (which have been dealt with above), the total receipts and expenditure under "Ajmer-Merwara Forests" for the year amounted to Rs. 54,260 and Rs. 47,870 respectively, against Rs. 83,796 and Rs. 64,738.

The decrease in income and expenditure is due mainly to the retrocession of certain forests mentioned above.

The net surplus was Rs. 6,390 as compared with Rs. 19,058 in the preceding year. This large reduction in the amount of surplus is however more apparent than real as certain extraordinary items, viz., the leave salary of a former Divisional Forest Officer relating to the year 1935-36, and payment of a gratuity of Rs. 1,191 to the retrenched staff on retrocession were debited to the Forest Budget. The decrease which remains after deducting these items is due mainly to retrocession.

Owing to the poor monsoon in 1938 there was a serious scarcity of fodder in the district. A large number of closed coupes were thrown open to grazing during the year under review. In addition about 59,200 maunds of fodder was imported by rail on concession freight for sale in the distressed areas. A shortage of rain especially in the first half of the monsoon results in a fodder famine, which is more difficult to cope with even than an ordinary famine. Imported grass is insufficient and is expensive. Takavi is given freely for the purchase of imported fodder, but as an animal consumes its own value in about six months, this expedient is uneconomic when a famine is prolonged. In practice most of the cultivators export their cattle to more favoured places. It is most regrettable that the local forests are unable to cope with a fodder shortage: they are small in area

and are themselves severely damaged by a shortage of rain. The advisability of storing the maximum reserves of grass in good years is fully understood by the Divisional Forest Officer and it would be well if the amount required from right holders could be increased.

116. The observations made by the Divisional Forest Officer on the importance of forests in this district deserve the most careful consideration. The village common lands (the 'Shamlat') which are the grazing grounds of the people are as a result of bad management largely denuded of forest vegetation. No attempt is made at introducing rotational grazing, consequently at the beginning of the rains the young grass is cropped before it has a chance to grow. Where the land is hilly, denudation is often complete, the bare rock showing where there ought to be a carpet of soil grass and trees. The Divisional Forest Officer and myself are considering how to cope with this problem, and it may be necessary to ask Government for authority to take over the 'Shamlat' and manage it in the interest of the proprietors. But the evil is done and recovery will be difficult. Both during the last year and the present year there are fodder famines, and it would be difficult to refuse in time of famine permission to the cattle owners to graze on their 'Shamlat'. The result would be however that every blade of grass and edible leaf would be stripped and the recovery of the grazing grounds would be still further postponed.

(j) *Factories.*

117. During the year the number of factories subject to the provisions of the Indian Factories Act decreased from 49 to 48. Of the 48 registered factories, 35 actually worked and 13 remained closed throughout the year. Those which remained closed were cotton ginning and pressing factories in Kekri, Beawar, and Bijaynagar.

118. The total number of operatives in all factories increased from 13,699 in 1937 to 13,886 during the year, the net increase being 187. There was a decrease in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Workshops while on the other hand there was an increase of operatives in the Textile mills at Beawar.

119. The total number of accidents was 1,155 (9 serious and 1,146 minor) as compared with 748 during the previous year. Of these, 1,066 were reported from the B., B. & C. I. Railway Workshops. No fatal accident occurred in any factory.

The fencing of machinery generally was well carried out and maintained.

120. No prosecution was instituted during the year under report.

121. The average cost of skilled labour decreased slightly while that of unskilled labour remained the same. Skilled labourers earn from Rs. 13 to Rs. 38 p.m. A spinner gets Rs. 25 which is at least twice as much as he would earn if he worked at hand-spinning. The unskilled labourer gets annas 0-7-0 per diem.

122. No strike or labour disputes occurred amongst the operatives of registered factories during the year.

There was no infringement of the provisions of the Indian Factories Act regulating hours of employment.

The health of the factory operatives was generally good and no epidemic was reported from any of the factories; nor was there any case of occupational disease brought to notice. Arrangements for water supply, lighting, ventilation and general sanitation were satisfactory. The textile mills observed the humidification rules throughout the year.

Of the 35 factories which worked during the year, 6 were inspected once, 14 twice and 15 thrice.

Attempts by Communists and left-wing Congressites to control labour have not been successful in Beawar. In the Ajmer railway workshops, however, a new union has been started mainly by the efforts of an ex-convict of Cawnpore Conspiracy Case fame, and attention is likely to be concentrated more on political than on economic matters.

SECTION V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—Imperial.

(a) *Land and Water Revenue Demand, Collections, etc., of Land and Water Revenue (vide Statement No. 35).*

123. The current demand for Land and Water Revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,46,345 as against Rs. 3,72,970 in the year 1937-38 as shown below :—

	1937-38.	1938-39.
Khalsa area	2,58,236	2,31,611
Istimrari area	1,14,734	1,14,734

The decrease is noticeable mainly under heads “ Merwara Land and Water Revenue Fixed ”, and is due to the retrocession of 118 villages to the Marwar and Mewar Darbars during the year.

Including the arrears of previous years the total demand was Rs. 4,48,483 as against Rs. 4,62,931 in the preceding year. Collections were Rs. 3,03,709 as compared with Rs. 3,54,102 in the year 1937-38. The decrease in collections is due to the fact that the rains were bad and that there was great distress which shortly after the close of the year culminated in famine.

	1937-38.	1938-39.
Khalsa areas	2,56,995	1,71,378
Istimrari areas	97,107	1,32,331

124. The increase in collections from Istimrardars is due to the reassertion of the principle that the payment of land revenue must be regarded as the first charge on their assets. Coercive steps were taken against certain Istimrardars who were able to pay but preferred to spend their money on objects which they regarded as more important, namely, marriages and other ceremonies.

Owing to the severe scarcity, which later degenerated into famine the following remissions were granted :—

	Rabi 1345 F.	Kharif 1346 F.	Total.
Ajmer Tahsil	10,514	17,477	27,991
Beawar Tahsil	6,944	1,604	8,548
	17,458	19,081	36,539

Suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs. 6,551 (Ajmer Rs. 2,012 and Beawar Rs. 4,539) was also granted.

The balance of land and water revenue outstanding on the 31st March 1939 was Rs. 1,08,379 of which a sum of Rs. 72,417 was due from the Istimrardars and Rs. 35,962 from the Khalsa area. The increase in arrears in the Khalsa area is due to failure of the crops and to the emigration of agriculturists, leaving their dues unpaid, to other provinces and States with their cattle.

125. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—Miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,732 as against Rs. 11,962 in the preceding year.

126. *Prices.*—The retail prices in seers per rupee of the principal food grains viz., wheat, barley and maize, were as follows :—

	Wheat.		Barley.		Maize.	
Name of Tahsil.	June 1938.	Jan. 1939.	June 1938.	Jan. 1939.	June 1938.	Jan. 1939.
	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.
Ajmer ..	12 8	10 12	16 0	12 12	15 0	14 0
Beawar ..	12 0	11 0	15 8	14 0	17 0	15 0

127. *Revenue Process.*—In the Khalsa villages 293 writs and 200 warrants were issued for the recovery of arrears of land and water revenue, taceavi advances, and other Government dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

128. *Loans to Istimrardars under the Taluqdars Loans Regulation.*—The balance of the loans outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,52,266. No loans were advanced during the year. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 8,982 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,43,284. Recoveries of interest on these loans totalled Rs. 6,379.

(b) *Excise, Opium and Drugs.* (*Vide* Statements Nos. 36 to 40-D.)

129. The office of the Collector of Excise Revenue was held by the following Officers during the year under report :—

- (1) Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S. .. from 1st April 1938 to 18th April 1938 and from 3rd November 1938 to 31st March 1939.
- (2) Rao Bahadur Thakur Onkar Singh. .. from 19th April 1938 to 2nd November 1938.

The post of Superintendent of Excise was held during the year by the following Officers :—

- (1) Khan Sahib Munshi Abdul Qayum Khan. from 1st April 1938 to 30th April 1938, from 2nd July 1938 to 31st March 1939.
- (2) Munshi Lalit Narain .. from 1st May 1938 to 1st July 1938.

130. In spite of the continued agricultural distress revenue dropped very little. The total receipts from Excise, Opium and drugs amounted to Rs. 7,31,810 against Rs. 7,42,155 in the preceding year. Excluding the amount received as cost price of opium and poppy heads issued from the opium warehouse, Ajmer, the total Excise Revenue for the year comes to Rs. 6,80,888, as compared with Rs. 6,85,216 in the preceding year.

The incidence of Excise Revenue per head of population fell slightly from Rs. 1-3-6 to Rs. 1-3-5 during the year under report.

Excluding Rs. 54,397 the price of purchasing opium and poppy heads the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,792 as compared with Rs. 29,222 in the preceding year. The rates of still head duty were the same as last year, viz., Rs. 8 per proof gallon in the urban area, and Rs. 5-10-0 per proof gallon in the rural area.

During the year 60,407 proof gallons of liquor were issued from the Distillery as compared with 63,618 proof gallons last year. The number of licensed liquor shops during the year decreased from 111 to 94. This is due to the retrocession of certain villages in Merwara to the Mewar and Marwar Darbars.

131. *Foreign Liquor.*—During the year 15 licences were issued for the wholesale and retail vend of foreign liquors against 16 in the preceding year. The income from licensee fees amounted to Rs. 1,368 contrasted with Rs. 2,508 last year. In addition a sum of Rs. 3,424 was received during the year as duty on beer.

132. *Opium.*—Apart from a sum of Rs. 50,922 received as cost price of opium and poppy heads, the total revenue from opium during the year was Rs. 68,299 or Rs. 3,020 less than in the preceding year. This decrease is due to poverty caused by the failure of the rains.

The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of opium during the year was 40 as against 41 in the preceding year. One more shop was opened during the year while two shops were transferred with the retroceded area.

133. *Poppy Cultivation.*—The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in this district. Opium weighing 30 tolas was exported during the year to Hyderabad (Deccan) for medical purposes. Confiscated Opium weighing 1 md. 39 seers and 14 chattaks was sent to the Opium Factory at Ghazipur.

134. *Hemp Drugs.*—The Revenue from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 57,130 against Rs. 64,960 during the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 7,830 in income is due to the drop in consumption which inevitably followed two bad harvests in succession. The number of shops for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs remained unchanged, viz., 17.

135. *Cocaine*.—The quantity of cocaine in stock, imported, and consumed by hospitals and medical practitioners during the year under report was as follows :—

	Oz.	grains.
Balance on 1st April 1938	3	257·6
Imported from outside the district	4	194·3
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Total	8	14·4
Consumed	3	163·6
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Closing balance on the 31st March 1939	4	288·3
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The Excise Department had no stock of pure confiscated cocaine at the beginning of the year. Confiscated cocaine and novocaine weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains and 3 grains respectively were received during the period under review of which $5\frac{1}{2}$ grains cocaine and 3 grains novocaine were destroyed, leaving a balance of 422 grains of impure cocaine including 420 grains of the last year.

136. *Prosecutions*.—The table below shows that number and result of prosecutions under the Excise Regulations, Dangerous Drugs Act and Opium Act :—

	Excise Regulation and Dangerous Drugs Act.	Opium Act
Prosecutions	16	5
Convictions	8	5
Acquittals or Discharge	3	..
Undertrial at the close of the year	5	..

30 persons were convicted of drunkenness in the Municipal areas under the Police Act as compared with 23 in the preceding year.

Out of 8 persons arrested for illicit possession and sale of cocaine, 2 were convicted.

137. *Illicit Traffic in Exciseable articles*.—There is practically no illicit export of exciseable articles from this district.

(c) *Stamps*. (Vide Statement No. 41.)

138. The statement below shows the gross revenue derived from stamps during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

	Year 1937-38.	Year 1938-39.	Difference. Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps	2,02,587	1,67,597	—34,990
2. Non-Judicial Stamps	61,006	58,552	—2,454
3. Revenue Stamps	22,180	21,215	—965
4. Recoveries in pauper suits	10	5	—5
<hr/>			—38,414
2,85,783		2,47,369	

The decrease in receipts from (1) Court fee and (2) non-judicial stamps is due mainly to the retrocession of certain villages to the Mewar and Marwar Darbars.

139. There were no prosecutions for breach of the stamp laws during the year.

140. Refunds of the value of stamps amounted to Rs. 6,798 (judicial 3,785 and non-judicial 3,013) as compared with Rs. 4,864 of the preceding year. The expenditure under the head "Discount on vend of stamps" amounted to Rs. 3,306 against Rs. 3,767 in the year 1937-38.

141. The total expenditure on the working of the Stamp Department amounts to Rs. 24,341 as under, as compared with Rs. 25,143 in the preceding year :—

1. Discount on sale of stamps	..	..	..	..	Rs. 3,306
2. Contingencies	..	..	..	..	74
3. Cost of stamps supplied from the Central Stamp Depot	..	..	..	..	678
4. Pay of Process-serving Establishment	..	..	..	..	19,720
5. Cost of general supervision	..	..	..	..	563
					<hr/>
					24,341

142. During the year, 183 documents were impounded, and sums of Rs. 2,197 and 199 were recovered as penalty and deficit duty respectively.

(d) *Income-tax—Super-tax and Surcharge.*

143. *Income Tax and Surcharge.*—During the year under report the total demand under this head amounted to Rs. 2,92,822 as under :—

1. Arrears of last year	..	..	..	..	Rs. 15,456
2. Demand for the current year	..	..	..	..	1,81,687
3. Amount collected at source by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	95,679
					<hr/>
Total					2,92,822

The total collections amounted to Rs. 2,35,999 as shown below :—

1. Collected in Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1,40,320
2. Collected by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	95,679
					<hr/>
Total					2,35,999

The collections include Rs. 413 on account of penalties and Rs. 16,266 on account of advance payments. If both these items aggregating Rs. 16,679 be excluded, the net collections work out at Rs. 2,19,320. Remissions and refunds during the year amounted to Rs. 3,550 and Rs. 53,846 respectively. At the close of the year the arrears of tax to be recovered were Rs. 16,106. The decrease in demand as compared with the preceding year's figures is due generally to trade depression, and to the following special reasons :—

1. Reduction of profits in the working of a cloth mill at Beawar due to workmen's strikes.
2. Heavy losses incurred in business by a big firm at Beawar, and
3. Reduction in the profits of an Insurance Company as a consequence of a large item having been allowed to them as a business deduction.

143 (1). *Super-tax and Surcharge.*—The total demand for the year under these heads was Rs. 15,581 as under :—

						Rs.
(a) Super-tax	..	..	..	..	..	14,382
(b) Surcharge	..	..	..	..	..	1,199
						<hr/>
Total						15,581

The full amount Rs. 15,581 was collected during the year.

144. The actual collections of Income-tax, Super-tax and Surcharge plus refunds amounted to Rs. 2,69,072 against Rs. 3,11,658. The total number of assesseees during the year under report was 1,444 as compared with 1,230 in the preceding year.

145. There were no prosecutions under Section 51 of the Income Tax Act, 1922.

146. The cost of collection was Rs. 17,011 as compared with Rs. 17,349 in the preceding year. The percentage of expenditure during the year was 5.92% of the total collections including refunds, as compared with 4.77% in the last year. The incidence of taxation per head on the population of 5,60,292 works out to 8.2 nas on collections as against 10.38 annas last year.

147. 23 appeals under section 30 (1) of the Income Tax Act, 1922, were preferred during the year and 6 were pending from the previous year. The assessment was confirmed in 8 cases and accepted in 3 cases, while 4 cases were remanded and 5 were modified leaving 9 cases pending at the close of the year. 5 review petitions under Section 33 of the Income Tax Act were instituted during the year under report. None were pending from the previous year. Of these, 3 were rejected and 2 remained pending at the close of the year.

The total assessed income of Companies amounted to Rs. 2,82,969 out of which a sum of Rs. 2,16,937 was distributed as dividend, leaving a balance of Rs. 66,032 at the close of the year.

148. The position of money-lenders went from bad to worse owing to the continuance of low prices for agricultural produce, and bad harvest which rendered it impossible for agriculturists to pay their debts.

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCES OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

1938-39.

(e) District Fund.

149. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 25,643 (excluding the dispensary fund balance of Rs. 12,050).

Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,10,830 against Rs. 1,31,822* in the previous year. The decrease results mainly from the poor attendance at the Pushkar Fair due to scarcity. There was a considerable fall in income from the capitation tax recovered at the Fair held in 1938. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,23,109 as compared with Rs. 1,17,366* in the previous year. The increase in expenditure was due to Famine Relief Works started by the District Board in distressed area, and to improvements at the Pushkar Fair ground. The closing balance on the 31st March 1939 stood at Rs. 13,365† as contrasted with Rs. 25,643 on the same date last year. The District Board has also investments aggregating Rs. 1,06,400, some of which are earmarked however for specific purposes.

(f) Local Funds.

150. *Dispensary Fund.*—The cash balance at the credit of the Ajmer-Merwara Dispensary Fund at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 12,050.

The receipts during the year were Rs. 8,482 against Rs. 8,416 in the previous year.

The expenditure (excluding the investment of Rs. 4,923) was Rs. 8,530 as contrasted with Rs. 8,312 last year. The small increase in expenditure is due mainly to the appointment of a new compounder and a ward boy at the Beawar dispensary.

The closing balance on the 31st March 1939 stood at Rs. 7,078 as compared with Rs. 12,050 on the same date last year. The fund holds investments aggregating Rs. 49,000.

151. *Chowkidari Fund.*—The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 13,799-1-5 and Rs. 18,410-6-9 against Rs. 16,820-14-10 and Rs. 16,579-14-0 in the preceding year.

The decrease in receipts is mainly due to the loss of income on account of Chowkidari cess from the villages retroceded to Mewar and Marwar States.

The increase in expenditure is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 3,000 was paid to Mrs. Gidney Zenana Hospital, Kekri, during the year under report. This was one of the grants sanctioned by the Government of India in the preceding year to certain institutions out of the surplus balance at the credit of the fund.

The closing balance on the 31st March 1939 was Rs. 4,729-3-3 exclusive of the permanent advance of Rs. 20 and investments aggregating Rs. 21,600. The Chowkidari system continued to work satisfactorily.

152. *Nasirabad Cantonment Fund.*—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,16,345 as compared with Rs. 1,22,123 in 1937-38. The decrease is due to suspension of the recovery of property and water taxes owing to legal defects in the assessment list.

*Includes dispensary fund figures.

†Excluding dispensary fund figure.

The expenditure was Rs. 1,15,068 against Rs. 1,23,243 in the preceding year. The curtailment of certain works accounts for this decrease.

SECTION VI.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(Vide Statements Nos. 46 to 55A.)

(Compiled by Rai Bahadur Chunilal Sahney, M.Sc., Superintendent of Education, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India.)

153. *Direction and Inspection.*—During the year under report the post of the Superintendent of Education, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India, continued to be held by Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, M.A., and that of the District Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara, by Khan Sahib Moulvi Mohammad Ishaque Qoraishi, M.A., L. T., early in the year, the subordinate inspecting staff for boys' schools was strengthened by the addition of a third Assistant District Inspector of Schools, the necessity for which had been repeated in several previous reports. The post of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ajmer-Merwara, continued to be held by Mrs. H. M. Gaur, B.A., B. T.

154. All Government and aided High Schools and Colleges for boys, European schools and also some vernacular schools were inspected by the Superintendent of Education during the year. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, the Vernacular Middle Schools, and a large number of Primary Schools, were inspected by the District Inspector of Schools, who also assisted the Superintendent of Education in the inspection of Boys' High Schools. After the appointment of the third Assistant District Inspector of Schools, the district was divided into three circles for vernacular education each under one Assistant District Inspector with approximately an equal number of schools in charge of each. With this arrangement, it has been possible for the Assistant District Inspectors to inspect each school twice a year, as required by the U. P. Educational Code. Better supervision and regular inspections have helped to improve the efficiency of these schools. The addition of the third Assistant District Inspector has also made it possible for the Department to inspect the Municipal schools in Ajmer, Beawar and Nasirabad twice a year. The District Board indigenous schools were also regularly inspected.

155. The Girls' Schools were regularly inspected by the Inspectress and she was able to give sufficient time to the expansion of girls' education. New Primary schools in the district were opened at places where they were most needed.

156. *Finances.*—The following table gives comparative figures of expenditure from Government and other sources for the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 :—

Heads.	1938-39.			1937-38.			Increase or decrease in Government expenditure.	Increase or decrease in expenditure from other sources.	Increase or decrease in total expenditure.
	Government funds.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Other sources.	Total.			
Direction and Inspection ..	38,755	216	38,971	37,408	288	37,696	1,347	—72	1,275
Miscellaneous	9,372	13,541	22,913	11,475	21,797	33,272	—2,103	—8,256	—10,359
Colleges	60,893	27,527	88,420	61,322	28,133	89,455	—429	—606	—1,035
High Schools	1,62,467	3,42,360	5,04,827	1,46,927	2,15,997	3,62,924	15,540	1,26,363	141,903
Middle Schools	54,793	69,188	1,23,981	59,469	63,851	1,23,320	—4,676	5,337	661
Primary Schools	88,025	1,55,560	2,43,585	83,874	1,56,200	2,40,074	4,151	—640	3,511
Special Schools	18,111	11,133	29,244	22,372	15,676	37,948	—4,261	—4,443	—8,704
Buildings	14,942	16,166	31,108	36,257	6,537	42,794	—21,315	9,629	—11,686
Total	4,47,358	6,35,691	10,83,049	4,59,104	5,08,379	9,67,483	—11,746	1,27,312	115,566

157. A careful study of the above table will show that there has been a decrease in Government expenditure from Rs. 4,59,104 to Rs. 4,47,358, i.e., by Rs. 11,746. This decrease is mainly due to the retrocession of a certain number of schools to Mewar and Marwar States. The total expenditure from all sources, however, shows an increase by about Rs. 1,15,566. This is due to the inclusion this year of the figures of the two European schools at Mount Abu in the educational statistics of this Province, since they come under the jurisdiction of this Department. The expenditure on these schools amounted to nearly Rs. 1,28,000. Thus the expenditure on education from all sources has really decreased during the year by about Rs. 13,000. A statement showing the classified account of income and expenditure of the Education Department, Ajmer-Merwara, for 1938-39, is appended.

158. *Number of scholars and institutions.*—During the year under report, the total number of institutions of all kinds decreased from 446 to 435, but the number of scholars both male and female increased from 29,534 to 29,657. The decrease in the number of institutions is largely due to the retrocession of 28 schools with a total enrolment of 1,192 scholars to Mewar and Marwar States, and also the closure of certain unaided schools. The deficiency thus caused was made up to a certain extent by the opening of 16 boys' schools with a total enrolment of 551 scholars and 4 girls' schools with an enrolment of 119.

159. The number of recognised institutions for boys increased by one and number of scholars by 451. The rise in the number of schools for girls is more encouraging, it being 5 with an increase of 92 scholars. This includes 4 new Government girls' schools in the district, which were opened early in the year. In case of unrecognised schools, the number of such institutions has decreased by 17 and the enrolment by 420. This is partly due to the reason that some of such schools have come on the recognised list, partly to the closure of inefficient schools. Further, statistics for unrecognised schools are not very reliable for want of responsible agencies for their supply.

160. The percentage of scholars to population in all institutions increased from 5.27 to 5.29 and in recognised institutions it increased from 4.5 to 4.6. The progress was, therefore, generally satisfactory both in boys' and girls' schools, although it was rather slow due to famine conditions and general depression.

161. *University and collegiate education.*—Enrolment of scholars in Government College, Ajmer, has decreased from 315 to 286.

162. Hindi and Urdu have not been introduced in the Intermediate Classes as yet for want of funds. The total expenditure on Government College during the year under report amounted to Rs. 88,420 against Rs. 89,455 last year. The decrease is due to the retirement of a senior Professor of Mathematics and the appointment of a new man on a lower salary and also to decreased contingent expenditure. The foundation stone of the proposed College pavilion was laid by the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, about the close of the year. The pavilion, which is a memorial to the Centenary of the College and has now been completed, speaks creditably of all those whose efforts and donations have resulted in such speedy completion.

163. *Sanatan Dharma P. Intermediate College, Beawar.*—Enrolment in the Intermediate Classes has increased from 56 to 66. The extensive grounds have not been yet used for extra curricular activities, such as Agriculture and Gardening, which the management were contemplating to introduce. This is probably due to the failure of the monsoon. The total expenditure on the institution during the year was Rs. 30,647 towards which the Government contributed Rs. 10,000. The institution is not very flourishing, as the number of scholars in the Intermediate Arts Classes is still very poor. The College suffered a great loss by the death of its President, Diwan Bahadur L. Pearcey Lal Bhargava. The institution is managed now by a Trust Society.

164. *Secondary Education.*—The number of Secondary schools for boys and girls during the year was 48 against 46 last year. The total enrolment has also increased from 7,271 to 7,556. The increase is mainly due to the inclusion of the two European Schools at Mount Abu, the figures of which were not formerly included in the Educational Tables.

165. *Government High Schools.*—Government maintains two High Schools in Ajmer city—(i) Government High School, and (ii) Moinia Islamia High School. The two schools are getting full to their accommodating capacity and quite a large number of scholars has to be refused admission. While the Government High School has extensive play grounds, there are no such facilities in the Moinia Islamia High School, which cannot provide regular games. It is, however, creditable that in spite of such drawbacks, the school won the laurels in Boy Scout Competition at the Scout Silver Jubilee this year. Extension of building is another important need of this school. The Government High School is the only Indian school in the city, which has an arrangement for regular medical inspection of scholars. This has proved to be of great use and it is time that funds are forthcoming for introducing regular medical inspection in all Government and aided High Schools. This school has also been doing very well in extra curricular activities like Scouting, Ambulance Work and Hobbies for boys, etc.

166. *Aided High Schools.*—The aided High Schools have made satisfactory progress during the year. The D. A. A. V. High School, Ajmer, is getting very much congested and every class is full to its accommodating capacity, while the demand for new admission is very great, which the institution is unable to meet. The management have not been able to build their new school building as yet, although this has been under their consideration for a very long time. The school continues to show good results in the High School Examination.

167. The Oswal Jain High School, Ajmer, is also swelling in numbers. They have also been able to start the teaching of Science in higher classes. But accommodation is still very limited and building is not very satisfactory. The examination results have been satisfactory.

168. Betham High School, Kekri, has not been able to attain a good enrolment in spite of the fact that they have started the teaching of various optional subjects, like Commerce, Drawing, Science, etc. They have also not been able to build their Boarding House, as they proposed during the year for want of funds. Tuitionally the school has, however, slightly improved.

169. Narain High School, Bijainagar, is progressing fairly well. They have started the teaching of Agriculture, but it is not doing well due to poor rains.

170. *Aided Middle Schools.*—The number of recognised Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools remains the same as last year. The Muslim Schools at Ajmer and Nasirabad, have made satisfactory progress, but the upper classes are not quite full. The Railway School at Kotah needs a good building, which the management have not been able to build so far. The question of providing a new building for the Bandikui Indian School is also held up for want of funds. The Agrawal Pathshala, Ajmer, made satisfactory progress and was given provisional recognition as a Middle School. The Walter School, Mount Abu, has also made a steady progress. Additional accommodation for the teaching of Science was provided during the year and the regular teaching of the subject was to begin from the next session.

171. *Vernacular Education/Vernacular Middle Schools.*—The number of Secondary Schools for boys remained the same as last year, i.e., 14. The Government Secondary School at Bhim, was retroceded to the Mewar State, and to make up the deficiency thus caused in the Secondary education in the Merwara Sub-Division, a new school was opened at Rajiawas, which is a central place having a sufficient number of Primary schools round it. But the enrolment decreased from 1097 to 1030, i.e., by 67, as Bhim was a full fledged Middle School and had quite a big enrolment. The figures for Rajiawas School included in the tables are only for class V. The Bhim School, which was a leading school of the district, was the centre of several extra curricular activities, such as Agriculture, Carpentry, Scouting, etc. It had shown very good results in the Vernacular Final Examination for several years. The retrocession resulted in a set-back to education in the area that was left to Government after the retrocession from the Merwara Sub-Division.

172. The total expenditure on Secondary education during the year was Rs. 34,860 of which the Government contributed Rs. 25,297. Excellent results were secured by these schools, the pass percentage in the Vernacular Final Examination being 73, as last year. The Vernacular Final Examination Shield was won by the Government Secondary School, Bhim, for the best result in the whole

district. Since the school at Bhim has been retroceded it will no longer compete with Ajmer-Merwara district schools. The Vocational Classes in Carpet-making, Agriculture, Tailoring and Carpentry attached to the Government Secondary Schools, Bhim, Bhinai, Jalia and Saradhna, did good work. The Tailoring Class at Sawar, Soap-making at Pushkar and Pisangan and Paper-work at Srinagar, are also running. Cottage industries, like matting, lace-making, etc., have also been introduced in certain schools. But for want of funds, the classes have not been flourishing. A scheme is now under the consideration of Government for aiding these classes substantially from the Government funds, which will establish them on regular basis. The acquisition of land for Agriculture at Saradhna has also been pending for want of funds. During the Teachers' Conference, the Raja Sahib of Bhinai announced a gift of four bighas of agricultural land to the Government Secondary school at Bhinai. It is proposed to start regular teaching of Agriculture in that school.

173. Scouting, games and physical exercises have received careful attention in rural schools. The village scout troops continued to flourish. Several scout troops from rural schools took part in the Ajmer Scouts Silver Jubilee, and the Government Secondary School, Bhinai, won the Scout Trophy, which was presented to the troop by Lt.-Col. Nawab Syed Ahmad Khan of Chhattari, Chief Scout Commissioner for India. The Vernacular Secondary Schools Scouts also attended the Pushkar Service Camp, and Teachers' Conference, at which they made good arrangements. Training in Ambulance was also given to boys in certain schools, where facilities existed. The District School Tournaments were held successfully under the auspices of Ajmer-Merwara District Teachers' Association, at which competitions in Volley-ball, Kahaddi, Tug-of-war, Races and other games were held. The Superintendent of Education Challenge Cup and the Badri Lal Memorial Cup were won by the Government Vernacular Secondary School, Saradhna. Other district schools too showed a good standard of skill in the various items. The trophies and prizes were given away by Mr. V. A. S. Stow, I.E.S., C.S.I., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.

174. The Vernacular School libraries are acting as useful agencies for rural uplift. It is intended to start Reading Rooms for villagers to be attached to these libraries. This will help a good deal to create a desire amongst the villagers for reading and thus to keep up their studies.

175. *Primary Education.*—The retrocession of 28 Government schools to Mewar and Marwar States and the closing of 6 unaided schools decreased the number of institutions by 34. But this extraordinary deficiency was made up by 16 Government and 18 private schools having been newly opened. Thus the number of Primary schools for boys during the year continued to be the same, i.e., 234 as last year, and the enrolment increased from 13,149 to 13,201. The progress is, therefore, creditable.

176. The number of Government Primary schools during the year was 141 against 153 last year and the enrolment in them 7,399 against 7,855 last year. The decrease is evidently due to the retrocession of Primary schools as stated above. The 16 newly opened Government schools have been progressing very satisfactorily, the total number of scholars in them being 551, which gives an average of 34 scholars per school, which is a fairly good number for a single-teacher school. In tuitional work also the schools have shown satisfactory progress. The total number of scholars, who appeared at the Departmental Upper Primary Examination, was 1,012 of whom 863 passed against 931 of whom 786 passed last year. The total expenditure on Primary Education for boys during the year was Rs. 1,59,685 against Rs. 1,61,770 in the previous year. The Government contributed nearly 40 per cent. of the expenditure and the local Boards nearly 8 per cent.

177. Primary education in this Province is still on a voluntary basis. In rural areas, it is completely free. In urban areas too, it is free at many places though not everywhere. The question of introducing compulsory primary education in selected area still remains under consideration.

178. *Primary Education under Local Bodies.* The District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.—Thirty-one teachers working in Government Primary Schools were paid by the District Board during the year against 38 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the abolition of 7 posts in connection with the retrocession of certain

schools to Mewar and Marwar States. During the year under review, the total recurring expenditure by the Board on Primary education was Rs. 13,227 against Rs. 16,248 in the previous year. This included expenditure on grants to indigenous schools. The District Board constructed no Primary school building during the year, even the construction of the Primary school house at Piplaj, for which the villagers had contributed handsomely, was postponed. The District Board grants a certain number of scholarships in Secondary, A. V. Middle and Vernacular Schools for boys, which they continued during the year.

179. *The Municipal Committee, Ajmer.*—One more Primary school for boys was opened by the Municipal Committee during the year, which brings total number of schools run by the Municipal Committee to 13. On the girls side also a Primary school was opened by the Committee, bringing the number of such schools to 10. The enrolment in boys' schools increased from 812 to 999 and in girls' schools from 932 to 951. The Committee spent Rs. 43,002 on education against Rs. 40,254 last year. This included Rs. 9,000 as grants-in-aid to boys' and girls' schools against Rs. 11,110 last year.

180. The number of aided schools for boys and girls remained the same as last year, i.e., 25 and 10 respectively. Evidently, no step forward was taken by the Committee in Primary Education. Their expenditure is still low and the question of starting Compulsory Primary Education is still pending. They have not been able to appoint a whole-time supervisor for the Municipal Education, which is a great necessity.

181. *Municipal Committee, Beawar.*—The Beawar Municipal Committee maintains one Vernacular Middle School for boys and 9 Primary Schools. The total number of scholars attending the Municipal schools for boys during the year was 811 against 819 in the preceding year. The Committee also aided 4 boys and 3 girls schools in the town and managed an Adult Night School. They also aided S. D. P. Intermediate College and the Mohammad Ali Memorial High School, Beawar. The total expenditure on education by the Committee during the year was Rs. 20,037 against Rs. 19,264. Compared to other Municipal Committees in the Province the Beawar Municipal Committee is spending quite a good proportion of its income on education. An examination of the statistics of boys of school-going age in the town showed that there is not much scope for Compulsory Primary Education in the town. The entire Primary Education at present is free. The Committee would be well advised to start some Adult Schools.

182. *The Municipal Committee, Kekri.*—The Committee continues to run the Betham High School, which has made slight progress in tuitional work due to the efforts of the new Headmaster, but the enrolment is still poor, particularly in high classes. The total expenditure on education by the Committee continues to be Rs. 4,500 per annum. The school is not very flourishing. Perhaps a suitable Boarding House may help it to grow further. This is under the consideration of the management.

183. *Municipal Committee, Deoli.*—The Committee have done nothing towards Primary Education so far. They however continue to pay Rs. 120 per annum towards the scholarships for girls reading in Government Girls' Primary schools.

184. *Cantonment Board, Nasirabad.*—The Board continue to aid 13 boys and girls' schools in the Cantonment Area. The total amount spent by the Board during the year comes to Rs. 4,211 against Rs. 4,765 last year.

185. It has been pointed out in the previous years that the expenditure on Primary Education by the Board is small compared to their income. It is time that the Board should increase their expenditure on education. The total number of scholars attending the schools aided by the Board was 823 against 911 last year. There is only one Adult School in the town which is aided by the Board. It is desirable that more such institutions should be started.

186. *Schools in Administered Areas.*—The number of schools in Administered Areas remains the same as last year, i.e., 21. This includes the two European Schools at Mount Abu whose figures have been incorporated in the Educational Tables. The total number of scholars attending these schools was 1,886 during the year against 1,768 last year and the total amount of grants paid to these schools from the Rajputana Agency Budget was Rs. 38,500.

187. The following table gives the number of schools and scholars in Administered Areas :—

Kind of school.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.		Total enrolment.
		Boys.	Girls.	
Secondary A. V. Schools	6	635	15	650
Attached Primary Schools	6	539	67	606
Anglo-Indian & European Schools ..	6	259	121	380
Girls Primary Schools	3	..	250	250
Total	21	1,433	453	1,886

188. *Training Institutions.*—With the closing of Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Training Class at the Government Normal School, Ajmer, and the Primary Teachers' Training Classes at Bhim and Bhinai, there are now only two Vernacular Teachers' Training Classes left in Ajmer-Merwara—one, the Government Normal School, Ajmer, and the other Mission Vernacular Final School, Beawar. The two classes can train about 50 teachers in two years time. This sufficiently meets the requirements of the District for such teachers.

189. For women teachers the only Training Class is the one attached to the Mission Vernacular School, Nasirabad, which trains only a very limited number of teachers to be absorbed in the Mission Schools. Three pupil teachers are sent each year for training at the Government Training School for Women at Delhi. The scheme for attaching a training class to the Government Girls School, Ajmer, has not yet been sanctioned by the Government. That the opening of such a class is of immediate requirements has been reported in previous years. The supply of trained women teachers is still very poor.

190. *Results of the Public Examinations.*—The following table shows results obtained at the various public examinations of Ajmer-Merwara in 1938 :—

Examinations.	No. sent up.	No. passed.	Passed percentage.
B. A.	42	29	69.0
B.Sc.	21	15	71.4
Intermediate Arts	56	36	64.3
Intermediate Science	46	28	60.9
Intermediate Commerce	6	4	66.6
High School	394	220	55.8
C. T.	25	24	96.0
V. T. C.	17	8	47.0
P. T. C.	12	8	66.6
Vernacular Final	310	223	71.9
A. V. Middle for girls	14	9	64.3
Vernacular Lower Middle for girls	29	24	82.8
V. T. C. for girls	11	8	72.7
Upper Primary for girls	100	72	72.0
Upper Primary for boys	1,007	859	85.3
Cambridge School Certificate	10	7	70.0
Junior Cambridge	11	9	81.8

191. *Education of Special Classes and Communities. (a) Anglo-Indian and European Education.*—The following table gives the enrolment in Anglo-Indian and European Schools :—

Name of institution.	No. of scholars.	
	1939.	1938.
St. Anselms' High School, Ajmer	280	278
Convent High School, Ajmer	274	267
Anglo-Indian & European Railway School, Ajmer ..	31	37
" " " Abu Road	51	66
" " " Bandikui	54	46
" " " Phulera	14	24
" " " Gangapur	35	33
St. Mary's High School, Mount Abu	120	113
Lawrence Military School, Mount Abu	106	109

192. The St. Anselms' High School, Ajmer, for boys and the Convent High School, Ajmer, which are managed by the Catholic Mission have continued to do good work. The number of trained teachers in these institutions has improved, but there is still a number of untrained teachers on the staff of these schools. The St. Mary's High School and the Lawrence Military School at Mount Abu have made very satisfactory progress during the year. In the latter institution a scheme for provision of the School Theatre is now nearing completion. The St. Mary's High School won the Reynold's Hockey Tournament Trophy this year. The other schools in the Administered Areas are managed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. They are mostly Primary schools where co-education is imparted. The progress made by these schools during the year has also been satisfactory.

193. (b) *Muslim Education.*—The number of Muslim scholars in all institutions decreased from 6,526 to 5,936 during the year. The total number of recognised A. V. Muslim Schools remains the same as last year. Two of these are High Schools, one Lower and one Upper Middle School. Besides this, several Primary schools and Maktabas are maintained by the various bodies. The Muslim League also runs some indigenous Muslim schools in rural areas. There is only one recognised girls school in Ajmer known as the Sultania Girls' School, which is managed by Muslims. The total number of Muslim girls' scholars attending schools during the year was 739 against 887 last year. There is a great need for pushing forward education of girls amongst the Muslims.

194. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—During the year under review, enrolment in all schools for depressed classes was 2,517 boys and 294 girls against 2,215 boys and 294 girls respectively last year. This shows a slight improvement in case of boys. The depressed class schools are mostly Primary schools run by the Hindu Sabhas or Christian Missionary Society. Depressed class children also read in ordinary Primary schools both in urban and rural areas. Social prejudices against depressed classes are rapidly disappearing. The number of girl scholars is still very small and there are no separate girls' schools for depressed classes. Some of the teachers in District Schools belong to depressed classes.

195. *Adult Education.*—During the year under report the number of Adult Schools in the District managed by the Co-operative Societies was 12 with a total enrolment of 248. Besides these, there were a few Adult Night Schools in urban areas. The total number of Adult scholars in the whole province was 268. This branch of education is still very poor and needs sufficient funds from Government for development. It is time that Adult Education is properly organised as it is a very important item for rural uplift.

196. *Technical Education.*—With the exception of two technical scholarships which the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara grants for the professional training in colleges in other provinces, there is no other arrangement for technical education in Ajmer-Merwara as there are no institutions for such training. The present requirements of education need a very early provision in Ajmer-Merwara for such studies. The B. B. & C. I. Railway do not now regularly recruit apprentices for the Mechanical Engineering course in the Work Shops at Ajmer. Further, due to provincial restrictions it is becoming more and more difficult for Ajmer-Merwara students to get admission in technical and vocational institutions in other provinces.

It is, therefore, of immediate importance that some satisfactory arrangements with other Provincial Governments may be made for the admission of students of these provinces to Agriculture, Medical, Engineering and other Professional institutions.

197. *Extra Curricular Activities in Boys' Schools.*—The seventh Ajmer-Merwara District School Teachers' Conference was held at the Government Normal School, Ajmer, in November last on which a separate report has been published. About 300 delegates from the various Primary and Secondary schools in Ajmer-Merwara attended the session. An appreciable number of lady teachers from rural schools, who have been enrolled as members of Association also participated. As in the past years an Educational Exhibition at which exhibits from boys and girls of various schools in Ajmer-Merwara were shown, was also held along with the Conference. The Conference and the Exhibition were declared open by Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. At this Conference educational problems of outstanding importance were discussed. The Conference was closed formally after three days sitting by Raja Sahib Kalyan Singh of Bhinai, the premier Istimrardar of Ajmer-Merwara, who also distributed the prizes on the occasion in connection with the Exhibition. Educational propaganda, Lectures, Cinema shows, Scout Service Camp and other activities conducted under the auspices of Teachers' Association were held during the Pushkar Fair, which preceded the Conference.

198. The Educational Magazine for District Schools to which students and teachers contribute, continues to do useful work and has proved an effective agent for Rural Uplift.

199. The Educational Cinema was used at special festivals and gatherings during the year and entertained a large number of people with educational, agricultural and Red Cross films. For want of funds it has not been possible even this year to purchase modern educational films, the need for which is imperative as the cinema is losing its utility without these. The Touring Radio set was used for educational propaganda work in rural areas but due to its running expenses having not been adequately provided, an extensive use of the set could not be made. However, it has proved a very interesting and effective instrument for rural uplift and educational propaganda in general. The District School Scouts and the Urban Scout troops Training and Service Camps were held at different places during the year. The most important event in the history of Scouting in Ajmer-Merwara was the Silver Jubilee of the Scout Association of this province, which was held at Ajmer. This was attended by almost all urban and rural troops in Ajmer-Merwara. The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian, Resident, Rajputana and Chief Scout, in his speech before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, traced the history of the Scout movement in Ajmer-Merwara and expressed great satisfaction at its achievement. The Chief Scout Commissioner for India, Lt.-Col. Nawab Sir Ahmad Syed Khan of Chhattari, graced the occasion with his presence and gave away the trophies.

200. Training in Ambulance and Red Cross was given in various institutions and competitions were also held. The Government High School, Ajmer, annexed the Delhi Olympic Championship Shield and the best athlete challenge cup. The school boys also took the first and second position in the Rajputana School Tournament in First Aid and annexed the trophy.

201. *Girls' Education.*—During the year under review the expansion programme of girls' education in Ajmer-Merwara, which was sanctioned early in 1938, was completed.

202. The table given below shows the number of girls' schools and attendant scholars as compared with last year :—

	No. of schols.	No. of scholars.	
		1937-38.	1938-39.
High Schools	4	629	518
Middle Schools (English)	2	191	236
Middle Schools (Vernacular)	4	121	70
Primary Schools	55	3,780	4,001
Total	65	4,731	4,825

203. The number of High and Middle Schools for girls stands at the same figure as in the preceding year but the number of Primary schools has increased by five, of which four are Government. The number of scholars in all kinds of schools shows a consistent rise in figures. The percentage of scholars to female population, in recognised institutions, is 1·83 as against 1·79 for the last year—this shows the growing desire for the spread of girls' education in this province.

204. *High Schools*.—Six girls appeared for the Intermediate Arts Examination, of which 3 passed and one girl appeared for the Science Examination and passed, thus bringing the results of the Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations to 50% and 100% respectively.

205. The Examination result of the European examinations could not have been better. The number of candidates, who appeared for the Senior, Junior and Preliminary Cambridge examinations were 5, 11 and 6 respectively, all of whom passed.

206. The Sophia High School, Ajmer, which was in danger of losing recognition as a High School, by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior, Ajmer, has been granted recognition. The finances of the Savitri Girls' School, Ajmer, continue to be precarious and something will have to be done if this school is to continue to flourish when the Mission Girls' High School is shifted from Nasirabad to Ajmer, as the Mission propose—the Mission have already prepared plans for the expansion of building which they propose to add to the present Avery Girls' School (a Middle School), Ajmer. There will only remain an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Nasirabad in place of the existing High School there.

207. The total number of candidates, who appeared for the High School Examination, both from schools or privately, was 22 of which only 8 passed, the results being very poor in the case of private candidates, and those who appeared from the Savitri Girls' High School, Ajmer, which school's results would have been better, but for its poor finances, for better quality of work cannot be expected where there is lack of continuity among the teaching staff and this feature will persist as long as teachers are poorly paid.

208. *Training School*.—There is only one training institution in this province, which trains candidates for teaching and this is under the private management of the Mission. The roll consists chiefly of Christian girls, and as a result, there is a glut of vernacular trained teachers of this community. There is a pressing need for opening a public training school for teachers in Ajmer. Only three stipends are available for the Delhi Training School, which number is not sufficient to meet the demand of candidates seeking training. Moreover the fact of a female candidate going outside Ajmer to prosecute her study is not looked on very favourably, and *inter alia* involves financial stress on the family.

209. Eleven candidates appeared for the V. T. C. Examination of which 8 passed, thus bringing the results to a little about 72 per cent.

210. *Middle Schools*.—During the year under review all the Middle Schools showed markedly improved work with 64·3 per cent. passes in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle and 72·2 per cent. in the Vernacular Lower Middle Examinations. The Government Central Girls' School, Ajmer, is now in charge of a whole-time Headmistress and another Assistant Teacher from the village school cadre has been given to the school to cope with the increasing enrolment. The school is attracting a larger and larger number of girls each year, as is evinced by the rush of candidates for admission. In the lower classes, children have to be refused admission for want of accommodation. There is a growing need for Vernacular Middle Schools for girls in the district. Applications to this effect have been received from the guardians of village school girls.

211. *Primary Schools*.—The number of Government girls' Primary schools in the rural areas has increased by 4 and all the old Upper Primary schools, 12 in number, have been given two teachers each. For the first time, since the inception of these schools, hand work material has been allowed to be purchased for the same. Departmental sanction for supplying aids to physical instruction, has also been obtained. The vexed question of grappling with stagnation in the infant and lower classes is receiving constant and vigilant attention. For this purpose, charts are

being maintained, which serve to show at a glance, date of admission, promotion or detention with reasons for the latter, which are called into question if not judged satisfactory. This helps the village school teachers to be constantly on the alert—all the more as frequent surprise inspections are carried out. The teachers now realise that the three R's are not the only things they are required to teach; they are laying stress on hand-work and drill too, without a certain degree of which no girls' education can be considered complete.

212. The number of girls studying in the various schools has increased.

213. The partial failure of the monsoon for the last two consecutive years in this district has not been without adverse effect on the enrolment in girls' schools in the villages.

214. 112 girls appeared for the Upper Primary Departmental Examination, of which 78 passed, thus bringing the percentage of passes to 69.63.

215. *Buildings*.—There is dire need for suitable buildings for girls' schools in rural areas as very few of the buildings which house girls' schools at present are worthy to be considered as approximating to school buildings.

216. The condition was sore enough under the single-teacher system, but under the present system of expansion, whereby 12 out of the 22 schools are two-teacher schools, the problem has become distressingly acute. Therefore what should be considered as an advantage gained by expansion during the year is marred by the condition of over-crowding of school girls under two teachers and six classes in one room, e.g. Bijainagar, Masuda and Pushkar, where the class room consists of one room, with a corrugated iron roof (only in Bijainagar). The work of both teachers must suffer of necessity and sitting in such a class room is very trying to the young pupils.

217. With regard to buildings for the new schools opened under the scheme of expansion, the remarks of the Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Ajmer, are quoted below:—"The small house is quite newly built. It is neat and clean. No other suitable house is available in the village.....but the house is very old with low roofing. There is no ventilator in any room. There is a small courtyard in the centre of the building which gives ventilation. The building is not fit for school purposes from health point of view. No other suitable building is available in the vicinity." They speak for themselves.

218. *Extra Curricular Activities*.—During the year under review Captain M. Hafizuddin, I. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., Staff Officer for training St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas and Director, Junior Red Cross, paid a visit to girls' schools and his remarks quoted *ad verbatim* from the inspection report testify to activities in this direction:—

"The Junior Red Cross Work in Ajmer is of comparatively recent origin started since Miss Norah Hill last visited the place. The work in schools has made much headway especially in girls' schools. It is due to educational authorities taking interest in it and particularly due to Mrs. Gaur, Inspector of Girls' Schools, under whose supervision and guidance the work has made much progress."

219. In the month of January, a purdah day fête was arranged on the Anasagar Bund, in aid of the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. A number of girls' schools took part in making the fête a success. About half the proceeds of this day were realised from sale of tickets to girl scholars, who also sent various kinds of exhibits to the exhibition and sent their representatives to take part in the competitions arranged for the show. Prizes were given in order of merit and Mrs. Lothian, wife of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, herself gave away the prizes. She also presented a championship prize, which she herself donated, to the school which got the greatest number of marks; in this case it happened to be the Government Central Girls' School, Ajmer.

220. The only programme of entertainment was that put up by school girls, who staged health demonstrations for the benefit of the 'Purdah Public'.

221. It would not be out of place to mention the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Shri Savitri Girls' High School, Ajmer. The function included various kinds of Inter-Schools shows and competitions in music, sewing, cooking, first-aid, elocution and other contests. The celebrations were a great success.

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222. I am glad to be able to report that interest in 'guiding' has again revived. A trainers class was held and one of the teachers of the Savitri Girls' High School was delegated to Hyderabad to the Guiders' Camp.

223. The report of the extra-curricular activities may help to show that girls' schools have not lagged behind in taking interest in matters concerning health and hygiene, which is the subject very much to the fore in the present day.

224. Mr. Parkinson, late Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, in company with the Superintendent of Education, visited girls' schools in the district which gave an impetus to the schemes for expansion of girls' education in this province. Mr. John Sargent, the present Educational Commissioner, also visited some of the schools during March.

225. *Conclusion.*—Although the year under review has not been very favourable for the expansion of education due to failure of rain and general depression and also due to the retrocession of certain areas in the province, which were educationally well developed, to Mewar and Marwar Darbars, it has been on the whole a period of steady work and progress in several directions.

226. The need for further expansion of education, particularly the rural education, still remains to be fulfilled. Since another scheme for expansion of rural education is under the consideration of the Government with respect to both boys and girls schools, it is possible to close the review on a distinctly hopeful note. The Government of India have at least given their consideration to the educational needs of this province enabling the Department to give effect to the preliminary proposals in this connection. After the visit of Mr. John Sargent, M.A., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, who toured in this province about the close of the year to study the situation and the requirements of education directly, there is every hope that before long necessary funds will be forthcoming to complete the remaining portion of the scheme. The opening of a Vernacular Training Class for Women, the starting of Vocational Classes in the district schools, and the opening of Vernacular Secondary and Primary Schools at certain places in the district are the immediate requirements for the consideration for Government.

227. It will be fit to close the report with acknowledgment of the loyal co-operation and willing work, which I received from my inspecting staff which made the progress shown herein possible.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL—MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) *Pushkar Fair.*

228. The annual Pushkar Fair took place from the 3rd to the 8th November 1938; the number of pilgrims who attended the fair is estimated at 2 lakhs but was probably less. The usual Horse and Cattle show was held in connection with the fair and a sum of Rs. 1,125-4-0 was distributed in prizes. The amount of capita-tion tax collected was Rs. 18,940-12-0 against Rs. 31,169-8-0 last year, the decrease of Rs. 12,228-12-0 being due to the reduced sales of cattle and camels. The District Board's income was thus seriously reduced.

The scarcity of fodder and the famine conditions in and around Ajmer-Merwara discouraged the buying of cattle and camels and the sales were less though the prices were lower than usual. 7,660 animals were sold for a total sum of Rs. 3,60,067 as against 12,532 animals sold for Rs. 6,49,138 during the year 1937. The average prices were :—

							Rs.
Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Camels	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	40

(b) *Urs Fair.*

229. The annual Urs fair at the shrine of Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti at Ajmer was held from the 28th August 1938 to 2nd September 1938. In spite of

the famine attendance was good. About 64,500 pilgrims came from all parts of the country, or only 11,000 less than last year. 34,500 arrived by rail.

The usual Police arrangements were made and worked satisfactorily. Public health was good.

(c) *Beawar and Kekri Teja Fair.*

230. The annual Teja Fair was held at Beawar on the 4th September 1938 and was well attended. The Municipality organised a local educational and industrial exhibition and a cattle show, as they had done the previous year.

The Teja Fair at Kekri was held from the 2nd to the 4th September 1938 and was attended by about 3,500 persons.

The local agricultural and industrial exhibition was held as usual and some instructive cinema films were exhibited to the agriculturists.

(d) *Printing Presses.*

(Vide Statement No. 56.)

231. Securities were demanded under sub-sections (1) and (3) of sections 3, and 7 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from the following presses and newspapers :—

1. Navajyoti newspaper.
2. Azad Hind Newspaper.
3. Amar Navajyoti newspaper.
4. Lok Sevak Newspaper.
5. Virbhoomi newspaper and Press.
6. Navin Adarsh Press.
7. Adarsh Printing Press.

Nos. 2 to 6 above did not give the securities demanded and never functioned.

Most of the local newspapers have a very small circulation. The blackmail on which the less reputable live has diminished owing to the action taken last year.

There was a most undignified newspaper warfare between two of the vernacular papers, "the Moin" and 'the Tamir', which resulted in an assault by the supporters of the former on those of the latter. The assailants were prosecuted and convicted.

Several papers had to be warned for publication of objectionable matter including unfair criticism of the administration of certain Indian States and the local Police.

The number of printing presses which worked during the year 1938 was 40 as compared with 37 in 1937.

The number of newspapers and periodicals was 16 and 14, as compared with 16 and 15 respectively in the previous year.

134 books were published of which 116 were in Hindi and only 2 in Urdu.

(e) *Bhumias Darbar.*

232. The customary Bhumias Darbar was held this year on the 19th October 1938 by the Commissioner, and was attended to by all the Bhumias and Gazetted officers of the District. After inspecting the Police Guard of Honour, the Commissioner examined the arms and horses of the Bhumias. This year a short recital of the duties of Bhumias was given in vernacular by the Tahsildar, Ajmer. Nazrana amounting to Rs. 3,682-0-6 was collected on the spot out of the demand of Rs. 3,962-8-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 280-8-0 to be recovered.

At midday the Manager of the Majestic Talkies, Ajmer, gave a free cinema show for the Bhumias, and in the evening they were entertained at a Garden Party at the Anasagar Bund.

(f) *Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.*

233. The year was marked by the re-arrangement of the Museum with a view to display typical specimens of the different classes of antiquities. There has been

a regrouping of interesting objects, such as, (a) prehistoric antiquities, (b) portraits of eminent personages of Rajputana, (c) photographs of important historical buildings and antiquities, (d) ancient arms and armour, and (e) Mohammdan relics and pictures. Duplicate and less important objects have been put in a separate room to form a reserve collection for study by specialists and students.

The curator Mr. U. C. Bhattacharya, M.A., visited several places of archaeological interest in Ajmer-Merwara district and the Mewar, Alwar and Jaipur States.

During the year the acquisitions included 105 antiquities and 35 coins. Eighteen inscriptions were copied, and 87 books were added to the Museum Library.

The total receipts including the opening balance of Rs. 2,387-1-1 were Rs. 7,241-12-3. Of this sum Government contributed Rs. 3,847 and the local bodies Rs. 858-5-4, while a sum of Rs. 100 was received from the Archaeological Department in India. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,723-1-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,518-11-0.

(g) *Treasure Trove Act.*

234. During the year under report treasure was discovered on one occasion only. It consisted of money totalling 17-8-0 in Government coinage, which was found in village Bhutiakhera while dismantling the wall of a house. The treasure was disposed of as follows :—

About two-thirds was given to the finder, and one-third to the owner of the house.

(h) *Motor Vehicles.*

235. The number of motor vehicles in use in the district was :—

			Cars & cabs.	Motor cycles.	Buses.	Lorries.
At the beginning of the year	Private ..	599	74	38	17	
1938.	Public ..	5	..	100	18	
Registered for the first time	Private ..	126	14	6	2	
during the year 1938.	Public ..	2	..	10	3	

236 driving licences were issued and 967 were renewed during the year 1938.

The fees recovered amounted to Rs. 17,075-4-0 as compared with Rs. 19,774-8-0 in the preceding year.

Three driving licences were suspended under rule 39 of the Ajmer-Merwara Motor Vehicles Rules, 1938.

There were 285 prosecutions for breaches of the Motor Vehicles Rules resulting in 174 convictions.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,416 as compared with Rs. 1,698-8-0 in the preceding year.

Six persons were killed and 46 injured by motor vehicles.

The Ajmer-Merwara Motor Vehicles Rules, 1938, were brought into force during the year under report.

The monopoly services on the Nasirabad-Deoli and Beawar-Todgarh routes continued to work satisfactorily. Several applications, some of them instigated by Congressmen at Kekri, were received asking for the discontinuance of the Nasirabad-Deoli monopoly service, and for the reduction of the fares. The former request was rejected after due consideration by the District Traffic Authority, while the latter request is still under consideration of the Committee.

Constant vigilance continues to be necessary to check the prevalent practice of carrying more passengers than the prescribed number. A competition between rail and road exists only on the Ajmer-Beawar route. The Motor buses charge only 0-6-0 per passenger as compared with 0-8-0 and 0-9-0 charged by the Railway.

The number of permits for public service buses allowed on certain routes in the district was restricted during the year.

(i) *Cinematograph Exhibitions.*

236. The total number of licensed cinemas working in this district are *six, one more than in the preceding year, viz., three in Ajmer, two in Beawar (including one newly licensed) and one in Nasirabad.

In addition, two temporary licences were granted, one of these was given to Messrs. Horlicks Ltd., permitting open air demonstrations in various parts of the city for about two weeks to enable the Company to advertise their goods. The second licence was granted during the period from September to October 1938, when a large number of persons visited Ajmer for the Urs and the Pushkar fairs.

Cinemas maintain their popularity, but poverty due to famine has reduced attendances. During the year under report a cinema proprietor was prosecuted for breach of the conditions requiring three days' notice to be given before exhibiting a film.

The public are occasionally decoyed by promise of an attractive film and are disappointed when another film is substituted.

(j) *Report on the progress of Village Panchayat Courts (for the year ending the 31st March 1939).*

237. At the close of the year 1937-38 there were Panchayat Courts in 13 villages of the district. On 1st April 1938, due to the retrocession of certain villages to the Mewar and Marwar Darbars, only 9 such courts remained. In February 1939 one more court was established in the Beawar Sub-Division making a total number of ten. Panchayat Courts worked satisfactorily in the following 7 villages :—

Ajmer Tehsil	..	..	1. Nakrera.
			2. Tilaunia.
Beawar Tehsil	..	..	3. Jawaja.
			4. Rawatmal.
			5. Rajiawas.
			6. Andhi Dcori.
			7. Todgarh.

During the year under report no case is reported to have been instituted in the Panchayat courts of three villages, viz., Kotra, Kabra and Lotiana. The reason assigned, namely, scarcity and famine, is unconvincing.

On the whole, the work of these courts has been beneficial to the rural population by giving them inexpensive and expeditious justice in minor litigation.

The statement below shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in these courts during the year 1938-39 :—

Nature of cases.	No. pending at the end of the last year.	No. instituted during the year.	Total.	No. disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
1. Civil suits ..	5	46	51	46	5
2. Criminal cases	0	16	16	14	2
3. Execution cases	59	12	71	12	59

The number of pending execution cases, viz., 59, all relate to Jawaja Court. These could not be disposed of owing to famine.

-
- * (1) Majestic Talkies, Ajmer.
 (2) Capital Talkies, Ajmer.
 (3) Railway Talkies, Ajmer.
 (4) Royal Talkies, Beawar.
 (5) Prabhat Talkies, Beawar.
 (6) Garrison Cinema, Nasirabad.

APPENDICES TO REPORT.

No. 1.—Schedule of Climate of Ajmer for the year 1938.

Rainfall (in inches) :—

January to May 1938	..	..	..	..	0.11
June to September 1938	..	..	..	..	8.41
October to December 1938	..	..	..	..	0.18

Temperature in shade in degrees Fahrenheit :—

May 1938—

Maximum (highest)	..	..	..	..	109°
Minimum (lowest)	..	..	..	..	80°
Mean maximum	..	..	..	..	103.3°
Mean minimum	..	..	..	..	83.9°

July 1938—

Maximum (highest)	..	..	..	..	106°
Minimum (lowest)	..	..	..	..	73°
Mean maximum	..	..	..	..	93.4°
Mean minimum	..	..	..	..	78.9°

December 1938—

Maximum (highest)	..	..	..	..	81°
Minimum (lowest)	..	..	..	..	38°
Mean maximum	..	..	..	..	76.6°
Mean minimum	..	..	..	..	46.6°

Prevailing winds (Mean direction at 8 hours L. T.) :—

January	..	..	..	..	..	N.
February	..	..	..	..	..	W.
March	..	..	..	..	..	S83 W.
April	..	..	..	..	..	S85 W.
May	..	..	..	..	..	S79 W.
June	..	..	..	..	..	S76 W.
July	..	..	..	..	..	S81 W.
August	..	..	..	..	..	S74 W.
September	..	..	..	..	..	S82 W.
October	..	..	..	..	..	S60 W.
November	..	..	..	..	..	N66 E.
December	..	..	..	..	..	S52 E.

No. 2.—Civil Division of Ajmer-Merwara District (1938-39).

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages on rent roll.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of maximum distance in miles of village from nearest court.	Total Number of Police Officers.	Total cost of Police Officers and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Gross Revenue including District Funda.
													Land Revenue.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Ajmer	Ajmer-Merwara.	1	933.6	267,968	{ Ajmer—119,524 Nasirabad—91,397 }	420	25	56	24 miles from Ajmer to Har-mara.	10	944	4,03,726	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	20,61,572
Kekri	..	1	821.8	113,553	{ Kekri—7,179 Deoli—3,757 }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merwara	..	1	611.6	125,443	Beawar—28,342	201	6	14	44 miles from Beawar to Todgarh.	10	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	3	2,367	5,06,964	..	630	31	70	..	..	944	4,03,726	2,54,480-11-0	20,61,572	

B. J. K. HALLOWES,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 3.—Statement of population of the Ajmer-Merwara District according to the Census of 1931.

According to Census of 1931.	Ajmer.	Kekri.	Merwara.	Total.
Occupied houses	65,587	24,898	31,728	122,213
Population	3,10,631	113,287	136,374	560,292
Number per square mile	248	138	203	207
<i>Classification of population—</i>				
Hindu	224,735	102,621	104,551	431,907
Musalman	68,486	4,997	23,050	97,133
Jain	8,158	5,275	6,068	10,497
Animist	145	314	1,050	1,509
Sikh	312	14	15	341
Christian	6,351	50	546	6,947
Arya Samajist	2,117	16	469	2,602
Parsi	281	..	20	301
Jew	42	..	7	49
Buddhist	4	..	..	4
Others	2	..	..	2
Total	310,631	113,287	136,374	560,292

Principal languages—

(1) Marwari—	2. Central Eastern Rajasthani—	(3) Urdu.	(4) English.
(a) Marwari.	(a) Jaipuri.		
(b) Merwari	(b) Ajmeri.		
(c) Mewari .			
(d) Shekhawati.			
(e) Kherari.			

Sd. B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CL. 24/10/1939.

NOTE :—Certain villages in Merwara were retroceded to Mewar and Marwar Durbars and consequently a reallocation of circles was made in the three sub-divisions. The area and population of these sub-divisions as calculated now are as under :—

Ajmer Sub-division.	Area. in sq. miles.	Population.
Kekri ..	933.6	267,968
Beawar ..	821.8	113,553
Beawar ..	611.6	125,443
TOTAL	2,367.0	506,964

B. J. K. HALLOWES.
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT AA.

[Vide Section.]

No. 4-A.—Return of cognizable crime (other than those mentioned in statement A) for the year 1938.

Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was resumed.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total true cases (columns 8+11+12+13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Cases Acquitted.	Cases Pending.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A. Public nuisances ..	3	30	..	33	1	..	4	21	..	7	28	..	..	..	..	..	Withdrawn 7: Filed 1.
2	..	S. 34 Police Act and Cantonment Act. Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ..	133	2,240	..	2,373	0	..	184	2,037	70	68	2,175	..	16	4	2	Died 1: Absconded 1.	
3	..	All offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (IV of 1924) .. Total ..	22 5 163	105 53 2,428 1567	..	127 58 2,591	2 .. 9	1 .. 1	27 25 240	88 18 2,104	4 .. 74	4 .. 79	90 18 2,317	..	10	4	2	Absconded 14. Withdrawn 7, Filed 1, Absconded 15, Died 1.	

*In one case of 1938 and in 3 cases of 1937 a counsel was arrested : Hence increase of 4 cases in Col. 4.

DISTRICT AJMER-MERWARA ;

(Sd.) G. T. BEER,
Superintendent of Police,
Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

The 193 .

STATEMENT AA.

No. 5-A.—Return of Cognisable Crime (other than those mentioned in Statement A) for the year 1938.

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.				Remarks.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	259, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED IN STATEMENT A. Public nuisances	2	26	2	..	24	24	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		S. 34 Police Act and Cantonment Act.	134	2,230	..	1	2,112	2,012	70	..	184	..	..	..	..	Abandoned 68: With-drawn 7: Filed 1.
2	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	69	299	20	1	263	253	10	..	70	30	23	5	2	Died 2: Abandoned 2: Pardoned 4.
3	..	All offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (IV of 1924).	1	36	..	..	18	18	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
		Total	206	2,600	22	2	2,417	2,337	80	..	281	30	23	5	2	Abandoned 70: With-drawn 7: Filed 1: Died 2: Pardoned 4.

G. T. BEER,
for Superintendent of District Police,
Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

STATEMENT C.

[Vide Section III.]

No. 8.—Property stolen and recovered for 1938.

Offence.	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property Stolen.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A.—COGNIZABLE.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1. Theft.	(a).—In conjunction with lurking, house trespass or house breaking.						
	Cattle ..	7	2	28.57	374 0 0	180 0 0	48.12
	Ordinary ..	413	139	33.65	44,623 5 3	6,712 15 7	15.04
	(b).—In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ..	..	15	..	..	685 14 0	..
	(c).—Other theft.						
2. Robbery.	Cattle ..	67	32	47.76	4,224 0 0	1,588 7 0	37.59
	Ordinary ..	417	171	41%	30,015 1 9	3,263 8 9	10.87
	(a).—Dacoity ..	17	6	35.29	54,800 2 0	171 8 0	31
	(b).—Other Robbery ..	28	8	28.56	6,148 8 3	335 3 9	5.44
	3. Criminal breach of trust	34	14	41.17	3,176 12 0	832 10 0	26.19
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	5	3	60%	1,605 0 0	400 0 0	24.92	
Total ..	988	390	39.47	1,44,972 13 3	14,169 11 1	9.77	

AJMER-MERWARA ;

Dated 1938

G. T. BEER,

Superintendent of Police,
Ajmer-Merwara.

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STATEMENT D.

[Vide Section III]

No. 9.—(Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1938).

1. District	..	..	..	..	..	Ajmer-Merwara Police.
2. Number of Superintendents	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Number of Deputy Superintendents	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Number of Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	4
5. Number of Sergeants	..	..	..	..	..	2
6. Number of Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	33
7. Number of Head Constables—						
Foot	..	..	..	..	..	93
Mounted	..	..	..	..	..	2
8. Number of Constables—						
Foot	..	..	..	..	..	745
Mounted	..	..	..	..	..	15
9. Total	..	..	..	..	..	896
10. Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.						Rs. 4,03,200
11. Grand Total cost	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 4,03,200
12. Area of district in square miles	..	..	..	..	..	2,366.680 sq. miles.
13. Population of district	..	..	..	..	..	5,10,392
14. Urban population of district	..	..	..	..	..	1,80,199
15. Number of Police Stations	..	..	..	..	..	16
16. Number of Out-posts	..	..	..	..	..	3
17. Proportion of Police—						
To Area	..	..	..	..	..	2.641 sq. miles to 1 man,
To population	..	..	..	..	..	1 to 569.7
18. Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	..	..	..	..	..	3,706
19. Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to total strength of Police Force.						4.14

*Details of Special Guards—**(1) Durgah Guard—*

Head Constables	..	..	..	..	..	1
Constables	..	..	..	..	..	2

(2) Railway Cash Office Guard—

Head Constables	..	..	..	..	..	2
Constables	..	..	..	..	..	1
(including 1 leave reserve).						

Details of Additional Police—

Deputy Superintendent of Police, City and C. I. D.	1
--	----	----	----	----	----	---

(Sd.) J. F. CONLIN,
Superintendent of District Police,
Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT E.

No. 10.—Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Police Force for the year 1923.

1. District	Ajmer-Merwara.
2. Total strength sanctioned—	
Officers	53
Men	657
3. Total strength actual—	
Officers	39
Men	657 (18 vacancies).
4. Armament of the Force, Number of rifles—	
M. H. 110 muskets	467
.303 Rifles	29
.38 bore automatic pistols	9
.32 bore automatic pistols	8
Revolvers, .455	49
5. Dismissed—	
Officers .. .. .	..
Men	7
6. Punished departmentally otherwise than dismissal—	
Officers .. .. .	..
Men	4 (3 reduced, of 1 promotion withheld).
7. Rewarded during the year—	
(By money reward)	440
8. Number of Police who can read and write—	
Officers	39
Men	373
9. Number of constables—	
Number enlisted during the year	69
Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	69
Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	173
Of 10 years and under 17 years' service	192
Of 17 years and over	212
10. Number who have left the force during the year—	
On pension and gratuity	25
By resignation without pension or gratuity	10
By dismissal	7
By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	7
By desertion .. .. .	..
By death	3
11. Percentage on total actual strength of —	
1. Admission into Hospital	(146 men, 15.67 %)
2. Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness—	
Hospital leave	2,091 days
Leave on M.C.	1,524 days
3. Death	25 %

*Details of Special Guards—**(1) Durgah Guard—*

Head Constable	1
Constables	2

(2) Railway Cash Office—

Head Constables	2
Constables	31

AJMER-MERWARA;
Dated 193 :

(Sd.) J. F. CONLIN,
Superintendent of District Police,
Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

[Vide Section III.]

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 1.—(CRIMINAL).

No. 11.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions, and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the district of Ajmer-Merwara on the last day of the year 1938, with the cost of tribunals.

1. Name of District	Ajmer-Merwara.
2. Area	2,711
3. Population	5,60,292
4. Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts	1
5. Number of districts	1
6. Number of sub-districts	2
<i>Total number of officers exercising Original or Appellate jurisdiction—</i>	
7. Judges of High Court of the Province	1
8. Stipendiary Magistrates, 1st Class	8
9. Stipendiary Magistrates, 2nd Class	10
10. Honorary Magistrates, 1st Class & 2nd Class	44
<i>Total number of cases decided—</i>	
<i>Original—</i>	
11. Regular	4,744
12. Miscellaneous	277
<i>Appeals—</i>	
13. Regular	392
14. Miscellaneous	106
<i>Remarks—</i>	
15. High Court Judges	1
16. Sessions Judges	2 (1 European, 1 Indian).

AJMER-MERWARA;
Dated the 193 .

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
Sessions Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.]

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 1—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

No. 11-A.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions, and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the district of Ajmer-Merwara on the last day of the year 1938, with the cost of tribunals.

1. Name of District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ajmer-Merwara (Civil Total.
2. Area ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,711
3. Population ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560,292
4. Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court but superior to Chief Courts of district ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Number of districts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Number of sub-divisions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Total number of officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction—</i>							
7. High Court Judges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 European.
8. District Judges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 European, 2 Indians.
9. Subordinate Judges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
10 Munsiffs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
<i>Total number of cases decided—</i>							
<i>Original—</i>							
11. Regular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,147
12. Miscellaneous	454
<i>Appeals—</i>							
13. Regular	126
14. Miscellaneous	121

AJMER-MERWARA;

Dated the

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SHIVA CHARAN DAS,

District Judge,

Ajmer-Merwara,

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL).

[Vide Section III.]

No. 12.—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Ajmer-Merwara District, during the year ending the 31st December 1938.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the quarter.	Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred in another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Cases pending at the close of the quarter.	Remarks.
I.—OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE.										
Offences against the State—										
Chapter VI, Sections 121 to 130 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences against the Army and Navy—										
Chapter VII, Sections 131 to 140 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences against the public tranquillity—										
Chapter VIII—										
Sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158, Unlawful assembly ..	2	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	3	
Sections 147, 148, 152 and 153, 154 to 156, Rioting, etc. ..	14	12	20	168	113	36	..	19	3	
Section 160, Affray ..	7	7	9	30	13	16	1	7	1	
Offences by or relating to public servants—										
Chapter IX—										
Sections 161 to 169, by public servants..	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	
Section 161, relating to public servants										
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants—										
Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190 ..	102	158	192	352	218	84	2	53	24	
False evidence and offences against public officers—										
Chapter XI—										
Sections 193 to 200, False evidence, subordination, etc., of public servants ..	6	4	7	7	6	1	..	..	..
Sections 201 to 211, 213 to 215, 217 to 223, 227 to 229, 212, 216, 221 to 226, Offences against public justice ..	7	6	6	6	1	5	..	..	..
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps—										
Chapter XII—										
Sections 231 to 251, Offences relating to coin ..	5	4	4	5	1	3	..	1	1	
Sections 255 to 263, Offences relating to stamps ..	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to weights and measures—										
Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267 ..	3	3	3	5	3	1	..	1	1	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals—										
Chapter XIV—										
Sections 269, 270, and 277, 271 to 276 and 278, Offences affecting public health ..	13	13	13	13	1	12	..	..	..
Sections 284, 287 and 288, 279 to 283, 285, 286 and 289, Offences affecting safety ..	26	26	27	30	2	26	..	2	2	
Sections 290 and 291, Offences affecting convenience ..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
Sections 292 to 294, Offences affecting decency and morals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 294A, Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to religion—										
Chapter XV—										
Sections 295, 297 and 298 ..	3	3	3	11	11	..	..	..	..
Offences affecting the human body—										
Chapter XVI—										
Sections 302 and 303, Murder ..	4	4	4	7	4	1	..	2	1	
Section 307, attempt at murder ..	5	5	5	0	2	3	..	4	3	
Section 304, culpable homicide ..	7	6	8	54	43	10	..	1	..	
Section 303A, causing death by rash or negligent act ..	4	4	7	7	..	6	..	1	1	
Section 308, attempt at culpable homicide ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sections 305 and 306, Abolition of suicide ..	13	13	13	13	3	9	..	1	1	
Section 309, attempted suicide ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Section 311, Thuggee, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Sections 312 to 316, causing miscarriage ..	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Section 316, injury to unborn children ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Section 317, Exposure of infants ..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Section 318, Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body ..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL)—*contd.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the quarter.	Under trial during the year including pendency from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred in another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Cases pending at the close of the quarter.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE—<i>contd.</i>										
Offences affecting the human body—										
Chapter XVI—										
Sections 325 to 331 and 333, Hurt with aggravating circumstances ..	41	36	54	130	78	20	2	30	13	
Sections 323, 334, 324, 332 and 335 to 338, Other cases ..	744	513	599	2,133	1,649	155	2	327	101	
Section 341, Wrongful restraint ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sections 342 to 344, 346 to 348, 345, Wrongful confinement ..	6	1	1	5	3	2	..	..	..
Sections 352, 355 and 358, 353, 354, 356 and 357, Criminal force or assault ..	87	64	81	218	138	31	..	49	14	
Sections 364, 366 and 367, Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances ..	7	4	5	13	10	..	..	3	1	
Sections 363, 365, 368 and 369, Other cases ..	10	8	11	31	18	4	..	9	4	
Sections 370 and 371, Slavery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sections 372 and 373, Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 374, Forced labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 376, Rape ..	3	4	4	4	2	1	..	1	1	
Section 377, Unnatural Offence ..	2	1	2	4	1	..	..	3	1	
Offences against property—										
Chapter XVII—										
Section 382, Theft with aggravating circumstances ..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	
Sections 379 to 381 and 401, Other cases ..	290	265	310	442	177	206	7	52	32	
Sections 386 to 390, Extortion with aggravating circumstances ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sections 384 and 385, Other cases ..	6	3	5	18	16	1	..	1	1	
Section 394 } Robbery { With hurt ..	3	2	2	6	..	..	..	6	2	
Section 392 } Other cases ..	8	4	5	8	4	4	..	..	..
Section 393 } Attempts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 396 } With murder ..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	
Section 397 } With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Section 398 } Dacoity. { Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons ..	1	1	1	6	2	4	..	..	..
Sections 395, 399, 400 and 402 } Other cases ..	2	2	2	11	8	..	..	3	1	
Sections 403 and 404, Criminal misappropriation of property ..	3	2	4	14	14	..	..	..	..
Sections 406 to 408 and 409, Criminal breach of trust ..	109	80	103	170	89	28	6	47	5	
Sections 411 to 414, Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property ..	6	6	8	10	5	4	..	1	1	
Sections 417 to 420, Cheating ..	114	86	96	172	97	23	3	49	24	
Sections 421 to 424, Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property ..	2	2	2	5	..	1	..	4	1	
Sections 429 to 433 and 435 to 440, 426, 427 and 434 } Mischief. { With aggravating circumstances ..	78	57	83	206	157	9	..	40	11	
Sections 428 and 430, 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 and 458, 447, 448, 453, 450, 461 and 462 } Criminal trespass { Other cases ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	
Resulting in death or grievous hurt ..	105	78	91	159	51	76	1	31	12	
For commission of serious offences ..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
Other cases ..	133	101	120	423	287	39	..	97	21	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL)—*contd.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the quarter.	Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred in another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Cases pending at the close of the quarter.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE—<i>contd.</i>										
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks—										
Chapter XVIII—										
Sections 465 to 471 and 474, Forgery or uttering or possessing forged document or papers	8	8	10	16	11	2	..	3	2	
Sections 472 to 476, Counterfeiting or marking or possessing a counterfeit seal, etc., for purposes of forgery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 477, Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sections 482, 486, 487 and 488, Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	
Sections 483 to 485, Counterfeiting or marking or possessing a die plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 489, Removing, destroying, etc., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal breach of contracts and service—										
Chapter XIX—										
Sections 490 to 492	71	68	72	235	163	12	1	69	18	
Sections 493 to 498 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to marriage—										
Chapter XX—										
Sections 500 to 502	34	20	34	104	87	1	1	15	6	
Defamation—										
Chapter XXI—										
Section 506, The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance—										
Chapter XXII—										
Sections 504 to 510, Other cases	39	28	32	74	67	2	1	4	2	
II.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.										
17.U/S. 100 Cr. P. C. Code of Criminal Procedure	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapter VIII—										
Sections 107, 108 and 119, Security for keeping the peace	105	86	97	620	420	110	14	82	9	
Chapter VIII—										
Sections 109, 110, Security for good behaviour	85	85	93	98	2	86	2	8	8	
Breach or other Laws relating to—										
Non-Registration of Cattle	16	16	17	17	2	12	..	3	3	
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, Act XI of 1878	9	9	10	12	1	7	1	3	2	
Child Marriage Restraint Act	31	28	28	80	72	3	..	5	12	
Petroleum Act, Act. VIII of 1899	3	3	3	4	..	1	..	3	2	
Wild Bird protection Act, Act XIII of 1889	3	3	3	4	..	3	1	..	..
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	7	7	7	13	7	3	..	3	2	
5 Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Coinage and Mint Act. XXIII of 1870 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act XXVII of 1871	34	34	35	35	..	18	1	16	16	
Cinematograph Act XXI of 1883	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	4	2	
Excise on Spirits and Drugs Act XII of 1896	8	8	9	9	1	7	..	1	1	
Forests Regulation VI of 1874	152	152	165	239	27	203	..	9	4	
Gambling Act III of 1867	106	106	118	347	63	228	1	55	6	
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861	23	23	23	23	..	19	..	4	4	
4 Act 8 of Act I of 1804	1	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..
Motor Act XV of 1872	302	302	345	348	56	871	1	20	17	
Municipalities Regulation Act V of 1886	7,993	7,930	8,520	9,112	1,236	6,530	..	1,816	1,316	
Opium Act I of 1878	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Act, V of 1861	2,026	2,026	2,076	2,079	212	1,808	3	58	57	
Post Office Act XIV of 1866	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Prisons and Prisoners Act. V of 1871	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Insolvency Act XXV of 1867	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Railways Act IX of 1890	66	66	66	74	20	62	..	2	2	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL)—*concl.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred in another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Cases pending at the close of the quarter.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS—<i>contd.</i>										
Code of Criminal Procedure—<i>contd.</i>										
Registration of Documents Act III of 1877	2	2	2	5	..	1	..	4	1	
Dangerous Drugs Act XII of 1882	7	7	10	12	5	4	..	3	2	
Explosive Act II of 1929	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Telegraphs Act XIII of 1885	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Indian Electricity Act VI of 1878	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
3 & 4 Act of 1914 (Copy Right) Act IX of 1874	4	3	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Indian Companies Act XXXI of 1871	5	5	8	22	2	20	..	..	..
Act 7 1914	34	34	34	34	1	30	..	3	3	
Sanitary Rules	141	141	141	141	3	138	..	..	..
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890	516	516	540	541	13	513	..	15	15	
20. U/S. 133 Cr. P. C.	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. U/S. 145 Cr. P. C.	5	1	1	17	15	..	..	2	1	
22. U/S. 488 Cr. P. C.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	13,939	13,314	14,426	10,275	5,721	10,910	51	2,584	1,848	

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
Sessions Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

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JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3—(CRIMINAL).

[Vide Section III.]

No. 13.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Ajmer-Merwara for the quarter ending on the 31st December 1939.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons pending at the end of the year.	No. of cases pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. 100, Cr. P C	3	..	..	..	..	..
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII.—To prevent breach of the peace.	97	624	420	110	82	9	14 person escaped.
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII.—Security for good behaviour.	93	98	2	86	8	8	2 „ „
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X.	38	155	12	21	122	11	
5. Possession, Chapter XII ..	14	82	67	1	14	3	
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 350.	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332.	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	30	30	24	1	5	5	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII.	2	24	24	..	..	..
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, Section 563, against convicted offenders released under section 562.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	277	1,015	549	219	231	36	16

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
Sessions Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Criminal.]

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4—(CRIMINAL).

No. 14.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1938.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.						
				On regular trial.		On summary trial.				
				Sentence passed.	Released on probation, Section 192, Criminal Procedure Code.	Sentence passed.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	11,093	14	1,752	8,203	..	497	1,460	2,057	53.4	
2. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly, 2nd class.	3,003	2	1,905	765	..	..	421	992	49.6	
3. Magistrates, First class	3,381	21	1,683	639	..	692	444	1,460	64.1	
4. Chief Magistrate of District ..	715	11	434	41	..	..	229	185	113.1	
5. Court of Sessions	89	..	47	30	1	..	10	21	73.0	
Total	19,275	51	5,721	9,739	1	1,179	2,564	4,744	70.4	

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,

Sessions Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—(CRIMINAL).

No. 15.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year ending 31st December 1933.

Codes of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to—						Detail of punishment.																
	Transportation.	Imprisonment.		Whipping.	Fines.	Persons ordered to find or give security or Recognizance to keep the peace or Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Fine.							Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
		Rigorous.	Simple.					Rs. 10 & under.	Rs. 50 & under.	Rs. 100 & under.	Rs. 500 & under.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days & under.	6 months & under.	2 years & under.	7 years & under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. Subordinate Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	..	22	5	..	8,030	..	0	..	8,535	101	..	..	7,077	6,881	8	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly, 2nd Class	..	30	3	..	633	..	..	..	491	128	14	..	8,229	4,353	..	5	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bench of Magistrates	..	1	2	..	38	..	..	..	22	15	1	..	483	363	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly, 1st Class	..	251	25	3	927	52	176	20	530	315	59	23	17,821	12,801	220	42	145	81	5	..	32	20	..
6. District Magistrate	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Court of Sessions	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	18	1	..	..
8. Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	333	35	3	10,284	53	182	20	9,028	539	74	23	34,210	24,398	228	55	201	90	23	1	32	20	..

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
Sessions Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara-

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JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6—(CRIMINAL).

No. 10.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the District of Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1933.

Tribunals.	Total number of applications for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence altered or order varied.	Sentence reversed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referral for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Appeals.</i>											
District Magistrate	131	1	27	10	15	49	6	1	16	39	
Courts of Sessions	291	..	169	67	17	23	8	..	31	..	
Total	422	1	196	77	32	72	14	1	47	..	
<i>Revision.</i>											
	105	..	7	61	..	..	3	10	23		
Total	105	..	7	61	..	..	3	10	23		
Grand Total	527	1	203	138	32	72	17	11	70	..	

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
Sessions Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.]

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6-A—(CRIMINAL).

No. 16-A.—Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revisions of Criminal Cases for Ajmer-Merwara in 1938.

Tribunal.							Number of persons.		Remarks.
	Total number of appeals or applications for revision.	Died or escaped or transferred to another province or appeals or applications withdrawn.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences revised.	Proceeding quashed.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Appeals, High Court ..	31	..	13	10	2	..	1	5	
Applications, High Court ..	65	1	32	9	5	10	6	2	
Total ..	96	1	45	19	7	10	7	7	

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
Sessions Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7—(CIVIL).

No. 17.—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts, in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1938.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for Money or Movable Property.								Revenue Suits		Title and other Suits.													Grand Total.	Remarks.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			25	
1. Unpaid Tribunals 2. Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals 3. Small Causes Courts 4. District Courts other than Chief Court of the Districts.	1,077	1,268	2,108	1,350	630	10	12	122	30	80	2	7	36	41	56	1	2	4	1	0	6	25	8	1,210			
	343	107	653	110	76	10	12	122	30	80	6	7	36	41	56	1	2	4	1	0	6	25	8	1,461			
	1,498	1,103	1,200	796	463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,011
	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,721
COURTS IN INTERIOR.																											
In Civil Courts.																											

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
District Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8—(CIVIL).

No. 13.—Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1938.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.										Total value of suits.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	11
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	..	213	690	229	71	..	1	..	..	..	Rs. 51,226
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	..	151	440	203	374	188	55	10	..	..	3,44,319
Small Cause Courts	..	327	1,837	1,101	1,740	..	..	..	..	..	1,48,888
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	21	..	..	..	13	6	2,88,446
Chief Courts of Districts
Total	..	691	2,933	1,535	2,212	188	56	10	13	5	8,32,880

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
District Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 19.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1938.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.											Average duration of Suits.		Remarks.	
		Without Contest.						On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.			Contested.	Uncontested.		
		Without trial.	Compromised.	Decrees on confession.	Decreed, ex parte.	Dismissed, ex parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgments for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	1,568	193	242	450	203	62	23	1	18	3	315	9	335-2	118-4		
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	2,380	192	130	180	180	42	4	21	160	94	1,374	352	370-6	150-0		
Small Cause Courts	9,786	339	707	848	1,193	601	28	..	717	239	1,014	714	425-0	130-0		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts	51	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	3	1	43	32	500-0	..		
Total	10,793	725	1,085	1,478	1,937	605	57	25	898	337	3,049	1,107	1,636-8	398-4		

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
District Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(CIVIL).

[Vide Section III.]

No. 20.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of the Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1938.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases—(Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Remarks.
	Total number of cases before the courts.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On Reference to arbitration.	With Contest.		Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.
			Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .		Judgment in whole or in part for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											13
1.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Unpaid Tribunals	36	12	6	0	2	..	..	2	4	0	3
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	338	76	34	18	2	4	7	20	10	147	40
Small Cause Courts	205	73	3	1	..	..	..	39	22	07	45
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Chief Courts of Districts*	129	..	..	..	00	2	..	11	15	35	15
Total	711	163	42	24	71	6	7	82	60	257	103

* Includes cases instituted under Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1880.

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 21.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1938. [Vide Section III.]
Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Decision confirmed, Sec. 651 C. P. C.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard, <i>Ex-parte</i>			Contested.				Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Remarks.	
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reserved.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
Appeals from original decrees—														
A—CIVIL COURTS.														
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	36	..	2	..	..	1	11	1	4	6	11	5	205	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	316	5	13	2	1	..	28	19	25	8	215	139		
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	352	5	15	2	1	1	39	20	29	14	226	142	205	

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

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JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(CIVIL).

[Vide Section III.]

No. 22.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1938.

Part II.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Summarily dismissed.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard <i>Ex parte</i> .		Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Reserved.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reserved.	Remanded.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.												
Appeals from original decrees.												
A.—CIVIL COURTS.												
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	230	9	24	1	1	43	5	33	5	109	51	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province.	
Total ..	230	9	24	1	1	43	5	33	5	109	51	

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SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10-A.—(CIVIL).

[*Vide* Section III.]

No. 22-A.—Statement showing the business of the High Court for Ajmer-Merwara, 1938.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals or miscellaneous applications before the High Court.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not presented.	Rejected as based on insufficient grounds.	Judgment or order confirmed.	Judgment or order modified.	Judgment or order reversed.	Case remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Objections under O. 41 r. 22 C.P.C.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Appeals, High Court	46	1	15	7	3	7	2	11	2	..	
Miscellaneous Applications, High Court.	121	4	48	23	10	12	9	15	8	3	
Total	167	5	53	30	13	19	11	26	10	3	

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SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(CIVIL).

[Vide Section III.]

No. 23.—Statement showing the result of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1938.

Class of Courts.	Applications disposed of.					7 Pending at the end of the year.	8 Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	9 Amount realized.	Number of Applications.										Remarks.		
	2 Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	3 By transfer.	4 Satisfaction obtained in full.	5 Satisfaction obtained in part.	6 Wholly infructuous.				On which the Judgment-debtor was imprisoned.		11 On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property—		13 Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immovable property—					On which possession was given—	
									10	12		14 Was sold.	15 Was dealt with under section 305, or 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.		16 Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	17 Of movables.	18 Of immovables.				
1	19																				
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																					
Unpaid Tribunals	2,120	22	170	418	1,225	285	26	12,006	..	..	159	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	4,694	20	333	503	2,046	1,793	857	1,46,523	1	2	5	104	63	1	29	5	16	..	..
Small Cause Courts	11,192	200	978	1,520	5,730	2,768	823	1,05,789	5	69	59	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	..	111	1	6	14	53	31	25	1,047	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts	51	3	7	2	4	35	28	1,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts	
Total	18,163	246	1,494	2,457	9,064	4,901	1,759	2,06,800	6	71	64	366	67	1	29	5	16	

AJMER,

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SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
District Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III.]

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12—(CIVIL).

No. 24.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1938.

Class of Courts,	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.				Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province withdrawn, etc.	Granted'	Pending at the close of the year.		
			A Receiver being appointed.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	411	117	115	179	7	
Chief Courts of Districts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	411	117	115	179	7	

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,
District Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara.

AJMER ;

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[Vide Section III.]

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(CRIMINAL).

No. 25.—Statement showing use of Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1938.

1. Name of Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	Court of Sessions.
2. Established or average number of assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
3. Number of cases tried with assessors	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
4. Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
5. Number of cases in which the Judge differed from the assessors	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

SHIVA CHARAN DAS,

*Sessions Judge.**Ajmer-Merwara.*

[Vide Section III.]

TABLE I.

No. 27.—Population and constitution of the Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1938-39.

Province.	Number of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	Expert-Advisers <i>ex-officio</i> .	Number of Members of Committee.						
				Nominat- ed.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non- officials.	Europeans.	Indians and Indian Christians.
Ajmer	1	1,19,524	..	17	..	17	1	16	2	15
Beawar	1	28,342	4	6	15	21	1	20	..	21
Kokri	1	7,170	1	7	6	13	1	12	..	13
Deoli	1	2,702	..	7	..	7	1	6	..	7

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 31.—Rainfall Return, Ajmer-Merwara—for the year 1938-39. [Vide Section V.]

Serial No.	District or Sub-Divisions.	Station.	1937.												1938.			Total.
			April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.				
			In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.	In. Co.		
1	Ajmer	{ Ajmer	..	..	3.56	3.06	0.82	..	0.28	..	..	0.04	1.49	0.51	9.76	..
2		{ Pisangan	..	..	3.91	2.55	0.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.18	7.27	..
3		{ Kekri	..	..	0.50	6.33	1.90	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.35	1.15	16.39	..
4	Kekri	{ Sawar	..	0.15	0.10	10.73	2.89	..	..	..	..	..	0.35	0.49	20.77	..
5		{ Goela	..	..	4.10	2.21	2.92	..	..	..	..	..	0.31	0.30	9.90	..
6		{ Beawar	..	..	1.92	5.99	2.02	..	0.22	..	..	0.03	1.29	0.93	13.30	..
7	Merwara	{ Jawaia	..	..	1.72	7.76	3.50	..	..	..	..	..	1.65	0.50	15.13	..
8		{ Todgarh	..	..	5.24.	0.08	4.44	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.57	0.47	20.00	..
		Total	..	0.15	33.23	47.71	20.02	0.30	0.30	..	..	0.07	6.01	4.53	112.52	..

Average = $112.52 \div 8 = 14.06$.

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 32.—Capital account of advances actually made by Government in Ajmer-Merwara District, 1938-39.

Particulars.	Outstanding at the commencement of the year.			Outstanding at the close of the year.			Mean outstanding.			Interest at 2½% on mean outstanding.		
	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
Land Improvement Loans Act	64,386	1,09,151	1,74,049	92,063	1,37,532	2,30,495	78,780	1,23,402	2,02,272	2,757	4,322	7,079
Agriculturists Loans Act	84,546	1,31,893	2,16,439	1,06,444	1,51,246	2,58,000	94,905	1,41,500	2,36,564	3,325	4,955	8,280
Total	1,49,444	2,41,044	3,90,488	1,98,107	2,89,078	4,87,185	1,73,775	2,65,061	4,38,836	6,082	9,277	15,359

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

FORM II.

No. 33.—Taccavi Accounts of Local Government with Agricultural Borrowers in Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1938-39.

Particulars. 1	Act XIX of 1883.			Act XII of 1884.			Both Acts.		
	Ajmer. 2	Merwara. 3	Total. 4	Ajmer. 5	Merwara. 6	Total. 7	Ajmer. 8	Merwara. 9	Total. 10
<i>(a) Principal.</i>									
1. Outstanding at the commencement of the year.	64,898	1,00,151	1,74,049	84,546	1,31,893	2,16,439	1,40,444	2,41,044	3,80,188
2. Advanced during the year 1938-39 ..	35,000	28,780	63,780	21,000	19,353	40,353	56,000	48,135	1,04,133
Total	99,898	1,37,931	2,37,829	1,05,546	1,51,246	2,56,792	2,05,444	2,89,179	4,94,021
3. Amount due for collection during the year.	2,525	7,189	9,714	16,467	..	16,467	18,902	7,189	26,181
4. Remitted during the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Collection during the year ..	7,235	99	7,334	102	..	102	7,337	99	7,436
Total remitted and collected ..	7,235	99	7,334	102	..	102	7,337	99	7,436
6. Balance outstanding at the end of the year.	92,063	1,37,832	2,30,405	1,05,444	1,51,246	2,56,690	1,08,107	2,89,078	4,57,185
<i>(b) Interest.</i>									
7. Arrears of interest overdue at the commencement of the year.	11,808	33,006	45,714	26,350	36,839	63,189	38,153	70,745	1,08,897
8. Interest falling due within the year.	158	440	607	1,029	..	1,029	1,167	449	1,636
Total interest for collection within the year.	11,966	34,355	46,321	27,379	36,839	64,218	39,345	71,194	1,10,539
9. Remitted during the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Collected during the year ..	2,610	600	3,270	7	..	7	2,617	660	3,277
Total remitted and collected ..	2,610	600	3,270	7	..	7	2,617	660	3,277
11. Arrears of interest overdue at the commencement of the year.	0,108	33,240	42,444	26,343	36,839	63,183	35,541	70,085	1,05,626
<i>(c) Principal and Interest.</i>									
12. Remitted during the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Collected during the year ..	9,845	759	10,604	109	..	109	9,954	759	10,713

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

FORM III.

[Vide Section IV.]

No. 34.—Taccavi Financial results of Loan Operations in 1938-39.

Particulars.	Land Improvement Loans Acts.			Agriculturists Loans Act.			Total both Acts.		
	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Interest at 3½% on mean outstandings shown in statement No. 1.	2,737	4,322	7,079	3,325	4,955	8,280	6,032	9,277	15,359
2. Interest collected during the year ..	2,610	660	3,270	7	..	7	2,617	660	3,277
3. Balance of interest accruing to Government after deduction of No. 1.	—147	—3,662	—3,809	—3,318	—4,955	—8,273	—3,465	—8,017	—12,062
4. Remission of principal during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Net results (Profit and Loss) for the year	—147	—3,662	—3,809	—3,318	—4,955	—8,273	—3,465	—8,617	—12,062
6. Net results of previous years—									
1937-38	—1,310	—3,741	—5,051	—2,603	—4,315	—7,008	—4,003	—8,056	—12,059
1936-37	+1,895	—3,005	—1,109	—2,343	—3,914	—6,257	—448	—6,919	—7,366
1935-36	—1,265	—2,435	—3,700	—2,206	—3,841	—6,047	—3,471	—6,276	—9,747
1934-35	+416	—2,461	—2,045	—2,323	—3,864	—6,189	—1,009	—6,323	—8,234
1933-34	—407	—2,430	—2,897	—2,203	—3,839	—6,152	—2,760	—6,289	—9,049
1932-33	+275	—2,497	—2,222	—2,373	—3,878	—6,251	—2,098	—6,375	—8,473
1931-32	—311	—2,536	—2,847	—2,362	—3,872	—6,234	—2,673	—6,403	—9,061

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 35.—Land Revenue of the Ajmer-Merwara District for the year 1938-39.

[Vide Section V.]

Description of Revenue.	Demand for 1938-39.			Realised during the year.			Details of balances and how adjusted.						Outstanding Balances.		
	Balance of previous year.	Demand for the current year.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of balance of previous year.	Total.	Balance at the end of the year.			Remitted during the year.			On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Total.
							On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Land Revenue.															
Ajmer { Khalsa—{ Variable .. Fixed .. Total	10,339	1,21,186	1,31,545	87,290	6,212	93,502	33,806	4,147	38,043	27,269	56	27,325	6,627	4,001	10,718
	170	2,853	3,023	2,347	96	2,443	506	74	580	230	..	230	276	74	350
	90,014	1,14,734	2,01,748	35,956	99,675	1,32,631	18,059	54,358	72,417	..	..	..	18,059	54,358	72,417
	90,184	1,17,637	2,07,771	38,003	99,771	1,34,774	18,565	54,432	72,997	230	..	..	230	54,432	72,767
Merwara { Fixed .. Variable .. Total	—21	66,886	66,865	38,466	1	38,467*	28,536	9	28,593	7,095	..	7,095	20,591	9	20,600
	—21	66,886	66,865	38,466	1	38,467*	28,536	9	28,593	7,095	..	7,095	20,591	9	20,600
	1,00,522	3,65,059	4,65,581	1,63,759	1,02,994	2,66,743	81,017	53,588	1,39,635	35,404	56	35,560	45,553	58,532	1,04,085
	1,612	22,401	24,016	21,143	1,313	22,456	1,201	209	1,560	400	..	400	801	206	1,100
Ajmer { Khalsa .. Trust Lands .. Total	4	923	929	593	4	597	32	..	32	32	..	32	..	..	..
	1,616	23,029	24,645	21,736	1,317	23,053	1,293	299	1,592	492	..	492	801	299	1,100
	..	17,657	17,657	13,913	..	13,913†	3,747	..	3,747	553	..	553	3,194	..	3,194

Merwara { Khalsa .. Trust Lands .. Total	1,016	40,086	42,362	35,649	1,317	36,966	5,040	209	5,330	1,045	..	1,045	3,995	209	4,204
	1,02,133	3,46,345	4,48,483	1,99,408	1,04,301	3,63,709	66,687	58,887	1,24,974	36,539	56	36,595	40,548	58,831	1,08,379
	5,717	9,815	15,592	3,959	5,717	9,676	5,886	..	5,886	..	..	..	5,886	..	5,886
	11	2,123	2,134	2,053	3	2,056	70	..	78	..	..	..	70	8	78
GRAND TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA LAND & WATER REVENUE. { Merwara Total	5,723	11,908	17,696	6,012	5,720	11,732	5,956	8	5,964	..	..	..	5,956	8	5,964
	1,07,806	3,58,313	4,66,179	2,05,420	20,021	3,15,441	92,043	58,895	1,50,939	36,539	56	36,595	55,504	58,839	1,14,343

* Includes excess recovery of Rs. 107/2/2.

† Includes excess recovery of Rs. 3.

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

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[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I.

No. 36.—Revenue for 1938-39.

(Figures in Columns 2 to 47 will represent gross revenue.)

1. Name of district	Ajmer-Merwara.	Figures for previous year.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Country Spirits.</i>		
2. Duty on distillery spirits	4,33,750	4,59,022
3. Licence fees for sale of distillery spirits	1,10,526	86,397
4. Total receipts from distillery	5,44,276	5,44,419
6. Total receipts from country spirits	5,44,276	5,45,419
<i>Malt Liquors.</i>		
11. Duty on beer manufactured in India	3,424	39
13. Total receipts from beer	3,424	39
<i>Wines and Spirits (Foreign liquors other than Beer, Medicated wines and Commercial spirits).</i>		
14. Duty on Wines and Spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor	5,343	..
15. Licence fees for the sale of foreign liquors, generally whether imported or manufactured in India	1,368	2,508
16. Total of columns 14 & 15	6,711	2,508
17. Total of columns 6, 10, 13 and 16	5,54,411	5,47,966
<i>Duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.</i>		
18. Duty on spirits used in manufacture of medicines and on rectified spirits and absolute Alcohol used for medicinal purposes	16	16
19. Duty on spirits used for other commercial scientific and industrial purposes .. .. .	..	..
19A. Total of columns 18 and 19	16	16
<i>Receipts from Commercial Spirits including Denatured Spirits and Medicated Spirits and Medicated Wines.</i>		
20. Licence fees for medicated wines .. .. .	..	..
21. Licence fees for commercial spirits	500	475
21A. Permit fees on denatured spirits .. .. .	..	..
21B. Vend fees on denatured spirits .. .. .	..	..
22. Total of columns 20 to 21B	500	475
<i>Sale proceeds of Excise Opium.</i>		
23. Cost price	50,922	56,939
<i>Opium.</i>		
25. Duty on opium other than Excise Opium	30,456	34,068
26. Licence fees for the sale of opium (wholesale or retail)	37,843	37,251
28. Total receipts from opium	1,19,221	1,28,258
<i>Hemp drugs, sale proceeds.</i>		
30. Ganga Duty.	550	510
<i>Charas.</i>		
32. Charas	48,526	55,607
<i>Bhang.</i>		
34. Bhang	414	521

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I—contd.

No. 36—Revenue for 1938-39—contd.

Licence fees for wholesale and retail from

							Rs.	Total of the previous year. Rs.
35. Ganja	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,520	8,295
36. Charas	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Bhang	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Warehouse dues	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	27
40. Total receipts from hemp drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,130	64,960
41. Licence fees for the sale of manufactured drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	33
42. Fines and forfeitures	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	148
43. Fees from distilleries (private)	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
47. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	199
48. Grand total of columns 2 to 47	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,31,810	7,42,155
49. Refunds	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,235	2,240
50. Expenditure as per return No. II	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,189	84,836
51. Total net Excise revenue in the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,49,386	6,55,079

A. HUSAIN,

*Collector of Excise Revenue,**Ajmer Merwara.*

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL RETURN No. I-A.

1938-39.

No. 36-A.—Supplementary table showing the duty realized in Ajmer-Merwara on Excisable articles exported to other British Indian Provinces (Mount Abu leased area).

Amount of duty realized in 1938-39 on Excisable articles exported to other Indian Provinces.

(Abu.)

Description of excisable articles.				Weight			Duty.			Total of the previous year.
Description.				Mds. Srs. Ch.			Rs. as. p.			Rs. as. p.
Opium
Charas	0	11 0	660	0	0	840 0 0
Bhang	0	16 0	2	6	6	4 3 2
Ganja	0	6 0	60	0	0	60 0 0
Total				722	6	6	904 3 2

A. HUSAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL RETURN No. II.

No. 37.—Expenditure for 1938-39.

1. Name of District	..	..	..	..	..	Ajmer-Merwara.	Total of the previous year.	
							Rs.	Rs.
2. Pay of officers and establishment	..	..	..	..	..	22,040	23,847	
3. Allowances other than rewards	..	..	..	..	..	3,444	3,897	
5. Other charges	..	..	..	..	..	394	188	
6. Contingencies and special charges other than rewards	..	..	..	..	..	704	930	
7. Rewards	..	..	..	..	..	210	260	
8. Cost of opium and poppy heads purchased by the Excise Department	..	..	..	..	..	54,397	55,614	
15. Total charges	..	..	..	..	..	81,189	84,836	

A. HUSAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL RETURN No. III.

No. 33.—Shops and Licences for 1938-39.

1. Name of District	..	..	..	..	..	Ajmer-Merwara.		
<i>Manufacture of liquor.</i>								
						Number of	Total of the	
							previous year.	
4. Private Distilleries	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
<i>Number of wholesale licences for sale of—</i>								
6. Country spirits	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	
7. Liquor other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
9. Opium	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	
<i>Country liquors, Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—</i>								
14. Spirits under distillery system (permanent)	..	..	..	..	..	94	111	
<i>Foreign liquors—Retail licences—Number for sale of—</i>								
23. Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	
24. Liquors in hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Clubs and Refreshment Rooms and Stalls other than Railway Refreshment Rooms (including Canteens)	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
25. Liquors in Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	
26. Liquors in Railway Refreshment Rooms, Dak Bungalows, Dining Cars and Steamers	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
30. Denatured spirits	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	
<i>Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—</i>								
31. Raw opium	..	..	..	..	..	40	41	
32. Ganja	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	
33. Charas	..	..	..	..	..
34. Bhang	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Retail licences, Number for sale of—</i>								
35. Opium and its preparations for medicinal purposes only (Ordinary Druggists permits)	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	
36. Morphine (Special druggists permits)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Hemp drugs for medicinal purposes only (Druggists permits)	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	
38. Cocaine (Druggists permits)	..	..	..	..	..	37	39	

A. HUSAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV.

No. 39.—Consumption. Rates of Duties and Prices, 1938-39.

1. Name of District	Ajmer-Merwara.
<i>Country spirits.</i>	
2. At Issues in Imperial gallons).	Total of the previous year.
9. At strength of 25° U. P. .. Urban .. 56,772	57,068
.. Rural .. 23,520	27,522
3. At strength of 50° U. P. .. Rural .. ..	..
5. Equivalent of London Proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4	60,219
6. Rates of duty per L. P. gallon—	Rs. a. p.
Urban	8 0 0
Rural	5 10 0
7. Cost price per L. P. gallon	
Mohwa	1 2 0
Gur	1 4 0
8. Retail price per L. P. gallon	1 13 4
	per bottle or Rs. 11 per L. P. gallon.
	per bottle or Rs. 11 per L. P. gallon.
<i>Foreign Liquors (Imported Liquors).</i>	
9. Spirits in Imperial gallons L. P	1,601½
10. Wines in Imperial gallons	469
11. Malt liquors in Imperial gallons	20,825½
<i>(Liquors manufactured in India and classed as Foreign liquors.)</i>	
12. Spirits in Imperial gallons L. P.	76
13. Malt liquors in Imperial Gallons	2,452½
<i>Commercial spirits.</i>	
15. Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons	4,431½
<i>Opium and other drugs.</i>	
17. Issues in seers of Excise opium.	
18. Retail sales in seers of other opium (e.g., Punjab grown, Punjab Hill States and Malwa)	2,501
<i>Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors per seer.</i>	
19. Cost price	Rs. a. p.
20. Duty	Rs. a. p.
21. Average retail price of opium	Rs. a. p.
<i>Charas.</i>	
23. Sales in seers	814
24. Cost price per seer	Rs. a. p.
25. Duty per seer	Rs. a. p.
26. Retail price per seer	Rs. a. p.

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV—*contd.**Ganja.*

				Total of previous year.
27. Sales in seers	47			46
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
28. Cost price per seer	2 5 0			2 5 0
29. Duty per seer	10 0 0			10 0 0
30. Retail price per seer	20 0 0			20 0 0

Bhang.

31. Sales in seers of Bhang and its preparations	3,147			3,373
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
32. Cost price per maund	10 0 0			10 0 0
33. Duty per maund	6 0 0			6 0 0
34. Retail price per seer	2 0 0			2 0 0

A. HUSAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara,

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL RETURN No. IV-A.—1938-39.

No. 39-A.—Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces—(a) on payment of duty, and (b) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.			Exports.	
	In bond.			Duty-paid.	
	From Hoshiarpur.	From Govt. Opium Factory, Neemuch.	From Cawn- pore.	To Abu.	
				Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds. Sr. Ch. T.	Mds. Sr. Ch. T.	Gallons.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Rs. s. p.
Charas	19 1 14 3	..	..	0 11 0	660 0 0
Bhang	68 26 7 0	..	..	0 16 0	2 6 5
Ganja .. .. .	..	..	..	6	60 0 0
Opium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Poppy heads .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Liquor .. .. .	..	..	1,6281.3	..	..

A. HUSAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]
(PROVINCIAL.)

STATEMENT A

No. 39-B.—Statistics of whole sale vend of Spirits and Fermented Liquors under licences in accordance with Rule 2 (I) of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1761-1227, dated the 10th September 1915, in the Ajmer-Merwara District during the year 1938-1939.

District Ajmer-Merwara.

Licences for wholesale vend of Imported Spirits and Imported Fermented Liquors and Malt Liquors manufactured in British India—Fee Rs. 100 per annum.

SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS SOLD THEREUNDER.

(To the Public.)

Imported.

								Gallons.
Wines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 $\frac{11}{12}$
Beer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,237 $\frac{1}{12}$

A. HUSAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]
(PROVINCIAL.)

STATEMENT B.

No. 39-C.—Statistics of retail vend and consumption of the Spirits and Fermented Liquors in the Ajmer-Merwara District during the year 1938-39.

Name of District Ajmer-Merwara.

FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Sold under Shop Licences on fixed fees.

Sales thereunder.

								Gallons.
Wines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	461 $\frac{5}{8}$
Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,511 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,803 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sold under Hotel or Dak Bungalow Licences.

Sales thereunder.

								Gallons.
Wines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189 $\frac{1}{8}$

Sold under Railway Refreshment Room and Restaurant Licences.

Sales thereunder.

								Gallons.
Wines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 $\frac{1}{8}$
Beer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	593 $\frac{1}{12}$

SPIRITS MADE IN INDIA IN PRIVATE DISTILLERIES.

Sold under Retail Vend Licences.

Spirits intended for human consumption 76 Gallons.

A. HUSAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

MICAM

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL RETURN No. V.

No. 40 for 1938-39.

1. Division and District	..	..	..	..	..	Ajmer-Merwara.
						Total of previous year.
Area in Square Miles.						
3. Distillery system—						
Urban	..	..	..	..	35 Sq. miles	35 Sq. miles.
Rural	..	..	..	..	2,676 Sq. miles	2,676 Sq. miles.
Population (in thousands).						
5. Distillery system—						
Urban	..	..	..	..	169	169
Rural	..	..	..	..	391	391
Number of square miles per shop.						
7. Country spirits—						
Urban	..	..	..	..	3.18	3.18
Rural	..	..	..	..	32.24	26.76
8. Opium—						
Urban	..	..	..	..	5	5
Rural	..	..	..	..	81.09	81.09
9. Ganja	}	Urban	..	..	5	5
10. Charas		Rural	..	..	267.6	297.3
11. Bhang						
Number of shops per 10,000 of population.						
COUNTRY SPIRITS.						
13. Distillery Area—						
Urban	..	..	..	..	154	.6
Rural	..	..	..	..	2.12	2.5
Number of shops per 10,000 of population.						
14. Opium—						
Urban	..	..	..	..	.4	.4
Rural	..	..	..	..	.8	.8
15. Ganja	}	Urban	..	..	.4	.4
16. Charas		Rural	..	..	.25	.2
17. Bhang						
Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).						
18. Country spirits (distillery area)	..	..	..	..	10.75 L. P. gallons	**11.32 L. P.
19. Opium	..	..	..	..	.45 sr.	.48 sr.
20. Ganja	..	..	..	..	.008 sr.	.008 sr.
21. Charas	..	..	..	..	.145 sr.	.153 sr.
22. Bhang	..	..	..	..	.562 sr.	.602 sr.

[Vide Section V.]

IMPERIAL RETURN No. V—contd.

Total of previous
year.*Average taxation per proof gallon or seers in rupees (to two places of decimals).*

COUNTRY SPIRITS.

Distillery area—

23. Duty ..	..	..	..	..	7.2	7.23
24. Vend fees	..	..	..	..	1.84	1.36
25. Total	..	..	..	..	9.04	8.59

Opium—

26. Duty	12.18	12.54
27. Vend fees	15.13	13.71
28. Total	27.31	26.25

Ganja—

29. Duty	11.7	11.08
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Charas—

32. Duty	59.74	64.73
-------------	----	----	----	----	-------	-------

Bhang—

35. Duty13	.15
37. Drugs vend fees	1.88	1.94

38. Average total Excise Revenue per head of
population based on column 48 of the Imperial

Return No. I Rs. 1-3-5 (a) Rs. 1-3-6 (a)

A. HUSAIN,

Collector of Excise Revenue

Ajmer-Merw

(a) Based on Col. 48 minus Col. 23 of the Imperial Return No. I.

[Vide Section V.]

No. 40-A.—Statement showing convictions for drunkenness in the Municipal areas for the year 1938-39 and the two preceding years.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per Census of 1931.	Calculated on the population according to Census of 1931.					
		1935-36.		1937-38.		1938-39.	
		Number of persons convicted.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Number of persons convicted.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.
Ajmer	1,19,524	10	About 2	20	About 2	30	About 3
Kekri	7,179	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beawar	28,342	2	About 1	1	..	..	..
Nasirabad	21,307	..	..	2	About 1	..	..

A. HUSSAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]

No. 40-B.—Statement showing the number of cases under the Excise Regulation, 1915, Dangerous Drugs Act and the Opium Act for the year 1938-39.

District or jurisdiction.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons pending trial
<i>Cases under the Excise Regulation, 1915.</i>					
Ajmer-Merwara	7	7	6	1	..
Railway jurisdiction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	7	6	1	..
<i>Cases under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.</i>					
Ajmer-Merwara	8	9	2	2	5
Railway jurisdiction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	9	2	2	5
<i>Cases under the Opium Act, 1878.</i>					
Ajmer-Merwara	4	5	5	..	..
Railway jurisdiction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	5	5	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	19	21	13	3	5
Figures for 1937-38	30	34	24	7	3

A. HUSAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.]

*No. 40-C.—Statement of Cocaine cases for the year 1938-39.**Illicit possession of Cocaine—*

Number of persons arrested	4
Number of persons convicted	1

Unlicensed sale of Cocaine—

Number of persons arrested	4
Number of persons convicted	1

A. HUSAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 40-D.—Statement showing the quantity of Cocaine imported by Hospitals and Medical practitioners and consumed in the District of Ajmer-Merwara during the year 1938-39.

1. Balance on the 1st April 1938	3 Ozs. 257.6 grains.
2. Imported	4 Ozs. 194.3 grains.
3. Total	8 Ozs. 14.4 grains.
4. Consumed	3 Ozs. 163.6 grains.
5. Closing Balance on the 31st March 1939	4 Ozs. 288.3 grains.

A. HUSAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue,
Ajmer-Merwara.

MICAM

FORM No. 1.

[Vide Section V.]

No. 41.—Abstract of receipts and charges for the year ending on the 31st March 1938.

Particulars.	Receipts.	Discount on the sale of stamps and cost of establishment.	Refunds.	Cost of stamps supplied from the Central Stamps Stores.	Process Serving Establishment.	Other charges.	Total Charges.	Net receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under the Stamp Act	58,552	2,108	3,013	523	10,720	74	--	--
Under the Court Fees Act.	1,67,507	1,108	3,785	155	--	--	--	--
Revenue Stamps ..	21,215	503	--	--	--	--	--	--
Recoveries in pauper suits.	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total ..	2,47,369	3,669	6,798	678	10,720	74	31,139	2,16,230
Figures for 1937-38	2,85,783	4,221	4,864	1,131	10,639	152	30,007	2,55,776

B. J. K. HALLOWES,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

FORM No. I.

No. 13.—Constitution of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1938-39.

1. Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ajmer-Merwara.
2. District Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Population within the area of District Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,60,576

Number of Members.

5. <i>Ex-officio</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
6. Nominated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
7. Elected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
8. Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
9. Officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
10. Non-officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
11. Europeans and Anglo-Indians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Indians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
13. Number of meetings held	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Average attendance.

14. Officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
15. Non-officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
16. Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

B. J. K. HALLOWES,

Chairman, District Board, Ajmer.

FORM No. II.

No. 44.—Statement showing the income of the District Board, Ajmer-Merwara, during the year ending 31st March 1939.

Serial No.

2. District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

							Rs.
3. Closing balance of the last year	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,693
7. Local rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,365
13. On investment	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,447
16. Receipts under Cattle Trespass Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,538
22. Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	626
24. From Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,700
31. Hospital and dispensary receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,482
41. Botanical and other Public garden receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	755
42. Veterinary receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,515
43. Receipts on account of experimental cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,220
44. Horse Fair	}	..	..	..	..	..	19,222
45. Cattle Fair		..	..	..	..	..
49. Contribution from Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,970
56. Rents of Nazul buildings and lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	647
60. Miscellaneous receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,371
66. Tolls on roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,826
70. Staging bungalow fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,007
72. Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	410
73. Miscellaneous civil works	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,777
74. Contribution from Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,336
81. Deposits and advances	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,088
83. Total receipts excluding opening balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,19,312
84. Total receipts including opening balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,57,005
87. Incidence of taxation per head of population	..	..	..	..	..	..	Re. 0-0-9
86. Incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of population	..	..	..	..	..	..	Re. 0-3-9

B. J. K. HALLOWES,

Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

FORM No. III.

No. 45.—Statement showing the expenditure of the District Board, Ajmer-Merwara, during the year ending 31st March 1939.

Serial No.

	Rs.
2. District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.	
3. Closing balance of last year	37,693
4. Total income during the year	1,19,312
14. Office Establishment	4,778
15. Office contingencies (including stationery, etc.)	897
16. Payment of establishment for offices of accounts, control and audit	840
19. Establishment—Cattle Pound	504
20. Contingencies—Cattle Pound	588
30. Primary Schools	11,273
32. Grants-in-aid	1,348
33. Scholarships	767
39. General Medical establishment	3,670
40. Hospitals and dispensary	9,783
51. Experimental cultivation	5,466
52. Horse Fair }	11,941
53. Cattle Fairs }	
56. Veterinary charges	8,188
57. Bull and stallion charges	192
58. Botanical and other public gardens	869
59. Nazul charges	72
60. Contribution to Government	240
61. Tolls on roads	156
63. Pension	82
64. Gratuities	48
65. Contribution to Government	1,120
66. Other contributions including payments to Service Fund and Provident Fund and Subscription.	901
70. Printing	576
73. Donation for charitable purposes	490
76. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	2,217
91-95. Civil Works Buildings	5,843
96-97. Communications	43,084
98-99. Water supply and Water works	650
103. Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works	9,516
105. Staging Bungalows	1,433
107. Miscellaneous	2,777
114. Deposits and Advances	6,253
116. Total disbursement	1,36,562
118. Actual balances of the Cash Book plus dispensary balance	20,443
119. Total	1,57,005

B. J. K. HALLOWES,

Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara,

No. 46.—General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

					Percentage of Scholars to population.			
					Recognized Institutions.		All Institutions.	
					1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.
Area in square miles	2,711							
Population—								
Males	296,081							
Females	264,211							
Total	560,292							
		Males ..			7.1	6.95	8.16	8.25
		Females			1.83	1.70	2.07	1.02
		Total ..			4.6	4.5	5.29	5.27

Recognized Institutions.	Institutions:			Scholars.			Stages of Instruction of Scholars entered in column 4.
	1939.	1938.	Increase or decrease.	1939.	1938.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Universities .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For Males.</i>							
Arts Colleges ..	2	2	..	352	371	—19	{(a) 106 (b) 246 (c) ..
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{(a) .. (b) ..
High Schools ..	14	12	+2	4,642	4,186	456	{(c) 4,642 (d) ..
Middle Schools ..	24	24	..	2,090	2,144	—54	{(c) 2,090 (d) ..
Primary Schools ..	234	234	..	13,201	13,140	61	{(d) .. (e) 13,201
Special Schools ..	20	21	—1	739	723	16	..
Totals ..	294	293	+1	21,024	20,573	451	20,295
<i>For Females.</i>							
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{(a) .. (b) ..
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{(c) .. (d) ..
High Schools ..	4	4	..	518	620	—111	{(c) 518 (d) ..
Middle Schools ..	6	6	..	306	312	—6	{(c) 306 (d) ..
Primary Schools ..	55	50	+5	4,001	3,790	211	{(d) .. (e) 4,001
Special Schools ..	1	1	..	9	11	—2	..
Totals ..	66	61	+5	4,834	4,742	92	4,825
Unrecognized Institutions.							
For Males	68	86	—18	3,160	3,873	—723	..
For Females	7	6	+1	649	346	+303	..
Totals ..	75	92	—17	3,799	4,219	—420	..
Grand Totals ..	435	440	—11	29,657	29,534	123	..

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes. (b) In Intermediate classes. (c) In Secondary stage.
(d) In Primary stage.

No. 47.—General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per Scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1939.	1938.	Increase or decrease.	Govt. funds.	* Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Govt. funds.	* Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection ..	38,971	37,696	1,275	99.45	.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
† Miscellaneous ..	54,021	76,066	—22,045	45.0	0.84	5.78	39.38	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	92,992	113,762	—20,770	67.82	5.65	3.35	22.88	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>												
Arts Colleges ..	88,420	89,455	—1,035	68.86	..	28.04	2.2	173.0	..	72.7	5.5	251.2
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	4,37,764	3,07,751	1,30,013	32.2	2.2	44.5	21.1	30.4	2.1	42.0	10.8	64.3
Middle Schools ..	80,875	91,105	—1,230	43.8	4.0	23.4	27.9	18.9	2.1	10.0	12.0	43.0
Primary Schools ..	1,59,685	1,61,770	—2,085	40.0	27.0	5.2	27.8	4.8	3.3	.6	3.4	12.1
Special Schools ..	29,244	37,948	—8,704	61.0	2.0	2.8	33.3	24.5	.8	1.1	13.2	30.6
Totals ..	8,04,088	6,88,020	1,16,068	40.2	7.2	31.1	21.5	15.4	2.8	11.9	8.2	38.3
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>												
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	67,063	55,173	11,890	32.04	.73	46.28	20.95	41.5	.9	59.9	27.1	129.4
Middle Schools ..	34,106	32,215	1,891	45.31	1.47	6.87	46.35	50.5	1.6	7.7	51.7	111.5
Primary Schools ..	83,900	78,304	5,596	28.85	26.58	14.15	30.42	6.0	5.6	3.0	6.4	21.0
Special Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1,85,069	1,65,692	19,377	33.04	12.58	24.45	29.93	12.6	4.8	9.4	11.5	38.3
Grand Totals ..	10,83,049	9,67,483	1,15,566	41.3	8.0	27.6	23.1	17.4	3.3	11.6	9.5	41.8

N.B.—For explanation of certain terms used in the tables please see overleaf.

* Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

† Includes expenditure on buildings.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. *School Year*.—In these tables the school year is assumed to coincide with the financial year, i.e., to extend from April 1st of one year to March 31st of the next, though in actual practice some institutions, e.g., Anglo-Indians and European schools, may close in December and others, e.g., colleges, in May.

2. *Recognised Institutions* are those in which the course of study followed is that which is prescribed or recognised by the Department of Public Instruction or by a University or a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the Department or the University or the Board.

3. *Unrecognised Institutions* are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institutions. They are for the most part indigenous institutions for education of a religious character.

4. *Other sources* include income from endowments, subscriptions, contributions, etc.

5. *Classification*.—In Tables IV-A and IV-B, provision has been made for twelve school classes covering the primary, middle and high school sections. The figures for the lowest class in the primary section or school whether called infant class, sub-standard A, preparatory class or class I, should be entered against class I in the tables and the figures of the succeeding higher classes should be shown against Classes II, III, IV, etc., up to the end of the school course without any break in the sequence of classes. Should the number of classes be less than twelve in a school, the figures of the top class should be shown against Classes XI, IX or X according as the total number of classes is eleven, ten or nine, and so on. Where the number of classes exceeds twelve, the figures of the additional classes should be shown after Class XII for each class separately. The figures of the intermediate classes of Intermediate Colleges should not be shown under "school education", but should be entered against 1st year and 2nd year intermediate classes under "university and intermediate education". As a general rule, the duration of each class is taken to be one scholastic year.

6. *Intermediate colleges and examinations*.—An "Intermediate college" means an institution preparing students for admission to the degree courses of a University or for entrance into vocational colleges. The Intermediate examination means an examination qualifying for admission to a course of studies for a degree.

7. *Anglo-Indian and European scholars* are included in the General Summary and General Tables II-A and B, IV-A and B, V-A and B, VIII and IX. The expenditure on Anglo-Indian and European Schools is included in the General Summary and General Tables III-A and B. *Teachers in Anglo-Indian and European Schools* are included in Tables VI-A and B.

8. All statistics refer to Recognised Institutions only, except where side-headings for Unrecognised Institutions are entered.

9. In Tables IV-A and B and V-A and B, the top-heading "*Hindus*" may be sub-divided into such necessary sub-headings as may be considered suitable in each province, e.g., "Higher castes" and "Depressed" or "Backward" classes, or "Brahmins" and "Non-Brahmins", etc. [In the consolidated tables for all India, all Hindu scholars will, however, be entered in one column only.]

10. Table X is prepared at the end of each Quinquennium and gives figures for the last year of the Quinquennium only.

11. In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Funds, entered in Tables III-A and B and other expenditure tables, all payments or contributions from fees and other sources which are credited to such funds, should be deducted.

No. 48-I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For Males.						For Females.					
	Government. 1	District Board. 2	Municipal Board. 3	Aided. 4	Unaided. 5	Total. 6	Government. 7	District Board. 8	Municipal Board. 9	Aided. 10	Unaided. 11	Total. 12
<i>Recognised Institutions.</i>												
Universities .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science* ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	2	..	1†	11	..	14	..	..	..	4	..	4
Middle Schools { English .. ..	..	..	..	10	..	10	1	..	..	1	..	2
{ Vernacular	12	..	1	1	..	14	..	..	..	4	..	4
Primary Schools	141	..	20	59	14	234	22	..	10	23	..	55
Totals ..	155	..	22	81	14	272	23	..	10	32	..	65
Special Schools—												
Art .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineering † .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. ..	..	12	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1	12	1	4	2	20	..	..	..	1	..	1
Totals for Recognised Institutions ..	157	12	23	86	16	204	23	..	10	33	..	66
Unrecognised Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	68	68	..	..	..	..	7	7
Grand Totals, all Institutions	157	12	23	86	84	362	23	..	10	33	7	73

* Includes Oriental Colleges.

† Includes Survey Schools.

‡ The School also gets Government grants-in-aid.

No. 49.—II-A—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
<i>In Recognised Institutions.</i>									
University and Intermediate Education (a) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science (b) & (c) ..	286	230	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	286	230	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	1,135	1,033.60	66	..	..	..	167	157.4	..
In Middle Schools. { Enlist. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Vernacular ..	809	769.4	372	..	..	..	108	103.82	..
In Primary Schools	7,399	5,729.6	41	..	..	..	1,592	1,377.00	..
Totals ..	9,101	7,512.66	482	..	..	..	1,867	1,638.22	..
In Art Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools	28	20.62	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering Schools* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	..	248	167.87	..	20	14.43	..
In Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	28	20.62	28	248	167.87	..	20	14.43	..
Totals for Recognised Institutions	9,717	7,803.28	533	248	167.87	..	1,887	1,652.65	..
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand Totals, all Institutions for Males	9,717	7,803.28	533	248	167.87	..	1,887	1,652.65	..

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following subjects should be entered under only one head.

(b) Includes scholars also reading Law.

(c) Includes scholars in Oriental Colleges.

*Includes Survey Schools.

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..
66	67	23	..	..	..	352	206	46	6
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
66	67	23	..	..	..	352	206	46	6
3,340	3,123.70	302	..	..	..	4,042	4,334.62	458	45
1,050	957.38	..	..	..	..	1,000	957.38	..	17
63	62.6	41	..	..	..	1,030	916.72	413	4
3,003	3,222.62	41	307	222.73	1	13,201	10,551.05	86	429
8,356	7,356.26	474	307	222.73	1	10,933	10,769.67	957	495
..
..
..
16	16	16	..	..	..	44	42.62	44	..
..
..	..	..	61	10.62	8	64	10.62	8	..
..
..
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	268	182.3	..	..
311	249.7	..	52	42	..	363	291.7	..	..
327	205.7	16	116	61.62	8	739	630.24	62	..
8,749	7,678.96	513	423	294.35	9	21,024	17,592.11	1,055	501
..	..	..	3,150	2,830.38	..	3,150	2,830.38	..	154
8,749	7,678.96	513	3,573	3,120.71	9	24,174	20,428.47	1,055	655

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
<i>In unrecognised Institutions.</i>									
University and Intermediate Education (a) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science (b) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Middle Schools { English ..	102	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Primary Schools	912	708.14	..	..	..	..	926	776.57	..
Totals ..	1,104	883.14	..	..	..	..	926	776.57	..
In Medical Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals for Recognised Institutions	1,104	883.14	..	..	..	..	926	776.57	..
<i>In Unrecognised Institutions</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Totals, all institutions for Females	1,104	883.14	..	..	..	..	926	776.57	..
Grand Totals, all institutions—Males and Females ..	10,821	8,691.42	533	218	167.87	..	2,813	2,420.22	..

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following subjects should be entered under only one head.

(b) Includes scholars in Oriental Colleges.

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..
..
..
..
..
..
513	489.5	96	..	..	..	513	489.5	96	..
44	41	25	..	..	..	236	216	25	..
70	61.0	29	..	..	..	70	61.0	29	..
2,163	1,762.36	37	..	..	..	4,001	3,247.07	37	239
2,795	2,357.76	167	..	..	..	4,625	4,017.47	167	239
..
0	8.5	9	..	..	..	9	8.5	9	..
..
..
..
..
..
0	8.5	9	..	..	..	9	8.5	9	..
2,801	2,306.26	106	..	..	..	4,831	4,025.07	106	239
..	..	..	610	502	..	610	502	..	..
2,501	2,306.26	106	610	502	..	5,493	4,527.07	106	239
11,553	10,015.22	709	4,222	3,022.71	0	20,657	24,050.44	1,251	504

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 6,313 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
 "Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

1. Scholarships.

2. Miscellaneous.

3. Printing and Stationery.

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
University and Intermediate Education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges	80,893	..	..	25,592	1,935	88,420	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	80,893	..	..	25,592	1,935	88,420	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	70,682	..	..	22,697	3,720	97,099	3,000	..	4,500	3,547	..	11,047
Middle Schools—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular	24,352	..	..	2,168	..	26,538	..	..	3,484	434	..	3,918
Primary Schools	60,463	11,879	..	..	..	72,342	..	..	25,414	..	..	25,414
Totals ..	1,55,497	11,879	..	24,883	3,720	1,95,979	3,000	..	33,398	3,981	..	40,397
Special.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	17,031	..	..	210	..	17,241	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Schools* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	17,031	..	..	210	..	17,241	..	400	102	..	400	902
Grand Totals (Direct.) ..	2,33,421	11,879	..	50,685	5,655	3,01,640	3,000	400	33,500	3,981	400	41,281

* Includes Survey Schools.

on Education for Males.

									Total indirect expenditure from					
									Government funds. 22	Board funds. 23	Municipal funds. 24	Fees. 25	Other sources. 26	Grand Totals. 27
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction .. ..									..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection									32,128	216	..	..	..	32,344
Buildings, etc. ..									14,769	4,214	..	878	7,405	27,266
Miscellaneous									6,576	767	200	767	9,082	17,392
Totals (Indirect) ..									53,473	5,197	200	1,645	16,487	77,002
Aided Institutions.						Recognised unaided Institutions.			Total Direct expenditure from					
Government funds. 13	Board funds. 14	Municipal funds. 15	Fees. 16	Other sources. 17	Totals. 18	Fees. 19	Other sources. 20	Totals. 21	Govt. Fund. 22	Boards funds. 23	Municipal funds. 24	Fees. 25	Other sources. 26	Total. 27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
..	60,893	..	..	25,592	1,935	88,420
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
Exp. included in the High Schools.						..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	60,893	..	..	25,592	1,935	88,420
67,300	..	5,280	1,09,600	88,438	3,20,618	..	..	..	1,40,982	..	9,780	1,04,844	92,158	4,37,764
14,011	..	900	18,246	21,828	55,015	..	..	..	14,041	..	900	18,246	21,828	55,015
915	211	3,248	4,404	..	..	..	25,297	..	3,484	2,831	3,248	34,660
3,355	870	4,985	8,236	39,002	56,508	28	5,393	5,421	63,818	12,749	30,399	8,264	44,455	1,59,665
85,641	870	11,165	1,05,293	1,52,576	4,45,545	28	5,393	5,421	2,44,138	12,749	41,563	2,24,185	1,61,689	6,87,324
..
..
Exp. included in Vernacular Middle School.						..	..	..	17,031	..	..	210	..	17,241
..
..	3,900	3,900	..	..	..	..	3,900	3,900
..
..
..
..
1,080	78	..	446	2,772	4,376	160	2,605	2,825	1,080	400	102	..	400	902
..	78	..	606	5,437	7,201
1,080	78	..	446	2,772	4,376	160	6,505	6,725	18,111	478	102	816	9,737	20,214
80,721	918	11,165	1,05,739	1,55,348	4,40,021	188	11,958	12,146	3,23,142	13,227	44,665	2,50,593	1,73,361	8,01,988
(Grand Total Direct and Indirect.)									5,76,615	18,424	44,865	2,53,288	1,80,848	8,81,000

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 173 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings. "Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

1. Scholarship.
2. Miscellaneous.
3. Printing and Stationery.

[illegible]

Inspection
Buildings, etc.
Miscellaneous
Totals (indirect)

Total indirect expenditure from					
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Totals.
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs. 6,627	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 6,627
173	66	60	..	3,534	3,842
2,796	..	..	1,476	1,249	5,521
9,596	66	60	1,476	4,783	15,900

Aided Institutions.						Recognised Unaided Institutions.								
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
..
..
..
..
21,485	..	487	31,037	14,054	67,063	..	..	..	21,485	..	487	31,037	14,054	67,063
1,730	..	..	417	7,609	9,756	..	..	..	10,985	..	..	1,811	7,609	20,405
4,470	..	500	532	8,199	13,701	..	..	..	4,470	..	500	532	8,199	13,701
7,235	..	5,670	11,876	25,518	50,299	..	..	..	24,207	..	22,299	11,876	25,518	83,900
34,920	..	6,657	43,862	55,380	1,40,819	..	..	..	61,147	..	23,286	45,256	55,380	1,85,069
..
..	Included in vernacular middle school.					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
34,920	..	6,657	43,862	55,380	1,40,819	..	..	..	61,147	..	23,286	45,256	55,380	1,85,069
86,721	948	11,165	1,95,739	1,55,348	4,49,921	188	11,958	12,146	3,23,142	13,227	44,665	25,593	1,73,361	8,04,988
1,21,641	948	17,822	2,39,601	2,10,728	5,90,740	188	11,958	12,146	3,84,269	13,227	67,051	2,05,849	2,28,741	9,90,057
									70,743	66	23,355	46,732	60,163	2,01,059
									3,76,615	18,424	44,865	2,52,238	1,89,848	8,81,990
									4,47,358	18,490	68,220	2,98,970	2,50,011	10,33,049

No. 51.—IV-A—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

		Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	No. of pupils from Rural areas.	No. of married pupils.	No. of unmar- ried boys of and above the age of 18 years.
		1	2	Higher caste.	De- pressed caste.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Population ..		1,914	2,086	2,27,803		52,665	4	142	232	11,235	2,96,081	..	..	..
School Education														
Classes.														
Primary	I	21	21	209	130	289	..	1	7	95	563	123	4	..
	II	40	18	283	66	108	..	2	..	40	647	109	5	..
	III	61	78	2,910	742	1,227	..	5	6	314	5,373	3,549	34	..
	IV	69	56	1,653	387	645	..	3	8	206	3,007	1,809	23	..
	V	72	68	1,596	268	493	..	3	10	233	2,743	1,475	26	..
	VI	67	80	1,237	167	421	..	7	15	198	2,182	1,154	29	1
*Middle	VII	40	44	757	38	268	..	2	8	87	1,244	423	26	2
	VIII	43	64	922	36	309	..	3	11	86	1,064	309	16	3
	IX	32	39	640	18	100	..	2	5	55	981	345	24	8
	X	34	15	375	21	126	..	2	2	50	625	61	10	9
*High	XI	26	27	301	3	103	..	3	5	34	502	53	23	15
	XII	3	15	277	2	105	..	3	4	37	446	20	57	47
Totals	..	488	515	10,050	1,878	4,174	..	30	81	1,525	19,677	9,430	285	65
University and In- termediate Edu- cation.														
Interme- diate	{ 1st year	..	1	73	..	24	..	..	2	11	111	9	4	1
classes.	{ 2nd year	..	0	106	..	16	..	..	1	2	131	1	5	..
	{ 1st year	1	2	46	..	9	..	..	1	1	60	3	12	2
Degree	{ 2nd year	..	2	26	1	15	..	..	..	..	44	2	9	8
classes.	{ 3rd year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-gra- duate	{ 1st year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
classes.	{ 2nd year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students—														
Totals	..	1	11	251	1	64	..	..	4	14	346	15	30	11
No. of scholars in recognised institu- tions.		450	526	11,231	1,870	4,238	..	36	85	1,539	20,023	9,474	315	66
No. of scholars in unrecognised insti- tutions.		..	2	1,010	552	684	..	..	1	517	2,996	..	39	9
Grand Totals ..		450	528	12,271	2,431	5,122	..	36	86	2,056	23,019	9,454	354	105

*Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

No. 51-A.—IV-B—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

		Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	No. of pupils from rural areas.	No. of married pupils.	No. of married girls of and above the age of 14 years.
				Higher caste.	De- pressed caste.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total population ..		994	1,953	206,706		44,468	..	159	109	9,822	2,64,211	..	..	..
School Education.														
Classes.														
Primary ..	I	29	78	587	91	205	..	3	9	70	1,072	102	..	..
	II	110	47	333	36	98	..	4	5	35	668	78	..	..
	III	44	68	860	61	177	..	9	8	163	1,392	460	3	1
	IV	57	45	354	25	57	..	4	2	56	600	95	9	1
	V	47	56	289	7	34	..	4	3	25	465	63	16	2
	VI	54	54	164	5	16	..	2	2	13	310	45	11	2
Middle ..	VII	41	47	100	..	6	..	4	3	6	207	..	6	6
	VIII	35	36	91	2	6	..	5	1	..	176	1	7	7
	IX	12	19	30	..	2	..	4	..	..	67	1	2	2
	X	12	11	23	..	1	..	1	..	..	48	..	2	2
High ..	XI	18	8	19	..	1	..	3	1	..	50	..	1	1
	XII	2	7	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	26	..	1	1
Totals ..		461	476	2,806	227	603	..	44	34	370	5,081	845	58	25
University and Inter- mediate Educa- tion.														
Interme- diate	1st year	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
classes.	2nd year	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	1st year	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Degree	2nd year	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
classes.	3rd year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-gra- duate	1st year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
classes.	2nd year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students—														
Totals ..		..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..
No. of scholars in recognised institu- tions.		461	476	2,870	227	603	..	46	34	370	5,087	845	58	25
No. of scholars in unrecognised insti- tutions.		..	..	365	67	136	..	..	..	235	803	..	4	4
Grand Totals ..		461	476	3,235	294	739	..	46	34	605	5,890	845	62	29

*Reading in the Government College, Ajmer.

No. 52.—V-A—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsts.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	No. of pupils from Rural Areas.	No. of married pupils.	No. of married boys above the age of 18 years.
			Higher caste.	De- pressed. caste.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
School Education.													
Art Schools
Law Schools
Medical Schools	1
Normal and Training Schools.	..	16	17	2	9	..	..	..	..	44	37	22	22
Engineering and Survey- ing Schools.
Technical and Industrial Schools.	24	1	18	..	20	..	1	..	..	64	..	..	..
Commercial Schools
Agricultural Schools
Reformatory Schools
Schools for Defectives..
Schools for Adults	169	59	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	294	25	7	..	..	..	37	268	248	193	193
Totals ..	24	17	498	86	75	..	1	..	38	739	387	261	237
University and Inter- mediate Education.													
Law
Medicine
Education
Engineering
Agriculture
Commerce
Forestry
Veterinary Science
Totals
Grand Totals ..	24	17	498	86	75	..	1	..	38	739	387	261	237

No. 52-A.—V-B—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	No. of pupils from Rural Areas.	No. of Married pupils.	No. of married girls of & above the age of 14 years.
			Higher caste.	De- pressed caste.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
School Educa- tion.													
Medical Schools
Normal and Training Schools	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools
Commercial Schools
Agricultural Schools
Schools for Adults
Other Schools..
Totals	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
University and Intermediate Education.													
Medicine
Education
Law
Agriculture
Commerce
Totals..
GRAND TOTALS	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..

No. 53.—VI-A.—Men Teachers.

				Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total Trained Teachers.	Total Un-trained Teachers.	Grand totals of Teachers.	
				A Degree.	Passed Matric or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.					
									Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.				
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Class of Institutions.																
Primary Schools.																
Government	..	..	..	..	..	215	..	..	..	..	12	..	215	12	227
Local Board and Municipal	..			3	1	40	1	..	..	..	13	..	45	13	58
Aided	..	..	..	2	18	54	12	5	1	..	60	10	91	77	168
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	10	3	6	13	19
Totals ..				5	19	314	14	5	1	..	95	10	357	115	472	
Middle Schools.																
Government	..	..	..	4	3	28	..	..	..	..	2	..	35	2	37
Local Board and Municipal	..			..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	6
Aided	..	..	..	18	29	10	..	..	1	..	22	4	55	27	82
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..				20	34	41	..	..	1	..	25	4	95	30	125
High Schools.																
Government	..	..	..	31	1	2	..	1	2	..	14	..	35	16	51
Local Board and Municipal	..			4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Aided	..	..	..	63	39	12	5	..	23	3	23	14	119	63	182
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..				98	49	14	5	1	25	3	37	14	167	79	246	
GRAND TOTALS ..				123	102	369	19	6	27	3	157	37	619	224	843	

No. 53-A-VI-B.—Women Teachers.

	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total Trained Teachers.	Total Untrained Teachers.	Grand totals of Teachers.
	A Degree.	Passed Metric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Class of Institutions.												
Primary Schools.												
Government .. ..	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	8	2	23	10	33
Local Board and Municipal ..	..	1	12	1	..	..	..	10	..	14	16	30
Aided	1	9	44	2	..	1	..	9	21	56	31	87
Unaided .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	10	78	4	..	1	..	33	23	93	57	150
Middle Schools.												
Government	1	3	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	2	9
Local Board and Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided	1	7	13	..	..	..	1	1	2	21	4	25
Unaided .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	10	16	..	..	1	1	2	2	28	6	34
High Schools.												
Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Board and Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided	0	11	..	..	..	9	1	2	13	20	25	45
Unaided .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	9	11	..	..	..	9	1	2	13	20	25	45
GRAND TOTAL ..	21	31	94	4	..	11	2	37	38	141	88	229

No. 54—VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education.

Total European and Anglo-Indian population.					Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those at School.		
		Male ..	Female ..	Total ..	Males.	Females.	Total.
		1,014	994	2,008	2.09	40.05	33.5

				Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	* Number of Non-Europeans on roll.	Teachers.		Direct expenditure from				Total expenditure.
		Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.			Trained.	Un-trained.	Govt. funds.	Local funds.†	Fees.	Other sources.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Institutions for Males.												
Arts Colleges
Training Colleges
High Schools	3	500	45	70	18	15	28,000	..	97,780	43,698
Middle Schools
Primary Schools	3	60	22	7	0	..	3,355	..	1,762	7,664
Training Schools
Technical and Industrial Schools
Commercial Schools
Other Schools
Totals	6	572	67	83	21	16	31,415	..	99,542	51,362
Institutions for Females.												
Arts Colleges
Training Colleges
High Schools	1	128	..	3	6	3	6,370	..	16,346	1,554
Middle Schools
Primary Schools	4	276	69	36	10	4	6,055	..	7,835	6,416
Training Schools
Technical and Industrial Schools
Commercial Schools
Other Schools
Totals	5	403	69	39	16	7	14,425	..	26,181	7,972
Grand Totals for institutions	11	975	156	122	40	22	45,840	..	1,25,723	59,334
Indirect expenditure—												
Inspection									120	..	..	..
Buildings, etc. .. ..									..	..	1,522	1,522
Miscellaneous .. ..									..	..	1,730	401
Totals (Indirect)									110	..	1,730	2,013
Expenditure on Buildings includes all spent by the Public Works Department.												
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—												
(i) Scholarships.												
(ii) Other contingent charges.												
Grand Totals (Direct & Indirect)									45,950	..	1,27,453	61,347

*Include both District Board and Municipal Funds.

†The term "Non-European" does not include Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans.

No. 55-VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Degree Examinations.</i>												
<i>Arts and Science.</i>												
D. Litt.
Ph. D.
D. Sc.
M. A.	8	8	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Sc.
B. A. (Honours)
B. Sc. (Honours)
B. A. (Pass) ..	41	13	54	20	1	30	1	1	2	..	1	1
B. Sc. (Pass) ..	21	..	21	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Law.</i>												
Master of Law
Bachelor of Law
<i>Medicine.</i>												
M. D.
M. B. L. S.
L. M. S.
M. O. P. & S. (Bombay)
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta)
M. S.
M. Obstetrics
D. Hyg.
B. Hyg.
D. P. H.
D. O.
B. Sc. (Sanitary)
S. T. M. (Calcutta)
<i>Engineering.†</i>												
Master of E. E.
Bachelor of E. E.
Bachelor of C. E.
Bachelor of M. E.
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy.
<i>Education.</i>												
B. E. B. T. and L. T.
<i>Commerce.</i>												
Bachelor of Commerce	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Commerce
<i>Agriculture.</i>												
Master of Agriculture
Bachelor of Agriculture

* *i.e.*, appearing from a recognised institution.

† Including the Diploma Examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

No. 55-VIII.—Examination Results—contd.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Intermediate Examinations.												
Intermediato of Arts ..	54	52	106	35	17	52	2	4	6	1	2	
Intermediate in Science ..	45	..	45	27	..	27	1	..	1	1	..	
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching, C. T.	25	..	25	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	6	..	6	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Examinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) On completion of High School course.												
Matriculation	380	93	473	215	10	225	14	8	22	5	3	
School Final, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian and European High School.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge School Certificate ..	10	..	10	7	..	7	5	..	5	5	..	
(b) On completion of Middle School course.												
Cambridge Junior	11	..	11	9	..	9	11	..	11	11	..	
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	9	..	
Vernacular Middle	310	38	348	223	14	237	20	25	54	24	15	
(c) On completion of Primary course.												
Upper Primary	1,007	5	1,012	859	4	863	100	12	112	72	6	
Lower Primary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) On completion of Vocational course.												
For teacher's certificates—												
V.T.C. Vernacular, Higher	17	15	32	8	6	14	11	..	11	8	..	
P.T.C. Vernacular, Lower	12	10	22	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
At Art Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Engineering Schools† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* I.e., appearing from a recognised institution.

† Include Survey School.

No. 55-A—IX.—Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas.

Institutions in rural areas.

Expenditure on Institutions (Direct and indirect).				No. of Teachers.			
From Govern- ment Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From Other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government Institutions.	In District Board Institutions.	In Private Institutions.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
..
..
1,200	..	13,266	14,466	..	..	14	14
22,292	491	..	22,783	32	..	..	32
57,205	16,400	11,797	85,402	216	..	43	259
17,031	..	210	17,241	4	..	2	6
..
..	400	400	600	..	12	..	12
..	..	2,825	2,825	..	..	5	5
67,728	17,291	26,499	1,43,517	252	12	64	328
..
..
..
..
15,503	..	..	15,503	30	..	..	30
Separate expenditure not available.			..	..	..	2	2
..
..
..
15,503	..	..	15,503	30	..	2	32
1,13,231	17,291	28,498	1,59,020	282	12	66	360

Explanatory notes :—

- (1) Figures for *urban areas* (i.e., municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.
- (2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on the schools.
- (3) The total number of pupils from rural areas, who are under instruction, is shown in the last column of Tables IV-A and B and V-A and B.
- (4) This table includes statistics relating to *training schools*, whether situated in urban or in rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in *rural areas*. It does not include the returns of training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for schools in *urban areas*.

X—Scholars by classes and ages in institutions for General Education (Quinquennial).

Class.	Primary.*										Middle.*				High.*		Total.	Inter.* mediate.		Degree.*			Post Graduate.*		Total.	Grand Total
	Primary.*										Middle.*				High.*			Inter.* mediate.		Degree.*			Post Graduate.*			
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	1st year.	2nd year.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	1st year.		2nd year.								
Ages—																										
Below 5		
5 to 6		
6 to 7		
7 to 8		
8 to 9		
9 to 10		
10 to 11		
11 to 12		
12 to 13		
13 to 14		
14 to 15		
15 to 16		
16 to 17		
17 to 18		
18 to 19		
19 to 20		
over 20		
Total		

*The number of scholars or years comprising the different stages of instruction

No. 55-B.

*Statement showing the classified account of Income and Expenditure of the Education Department,
Ajmer-Merwara, for the year 1938-39.*

Heads of Receipts and Expenditure.	Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	Estimated receipts.	Actual receipts.	Total.		Appropri- ation.	Expendi- ture.	Total.	
			Estimated. receipt.	Actual receipt.			Appropri- ation.	Expendi- ture.
<i>A. Universities.</i>								
Government College, Ajmer	27,400	27,527	27,400	27,527	88,315	88,325	88,315	88,325
<i>B. Secondary.</i>								
Government High School, Ajmer ..	15,000	15,742	15,000	15,742	58,521	58,531	58,521	58,531
Moinia Islamia High School, Ajmer ..	10,700	10,675	10,700	10,675	38,508	38,508	38,508	38,508
Vernacular Secondary Schools of Ajmer- Merwara District	2,000	2,186	2,000	2,186	26,628	26,538	26,628	26,538
Government Central Girls' School, Ajmer	1,500	1,394	1,500	1,394	10,653	10,649	10,653	10,649
<i>D. Primary.</i>								
Government Primary Schools for boys ..	..	..	..	..	60,612	60,463	60,612	60,463
Government Primary Schools for girls ..	..	..	..	..	17,050	16,972	17,050	16,972
<i>E. Special.</i>								
Government Special Schools including Normal School, Ajmer	1,800	210	1,800	210	17,270	17,241	17,270	17,241
<i>G. General Inspection.</i>								
Inspection .. ..	..	..	..	..	38,870	38,755	38,870	38,755
Scholarships .. ..	..	..	..	..	9,650	9,372	9,650	9,372
Examination Charges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and Stationery .. ..	..	..	..	..	50	50	50	50

No. 56.—PRESSES AND PUBLICATIONS.

The number of printing presses at work and the number of newspapers, periodicals and books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara during the year 1937 is as follows :—

Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ajmer-Merwara.
Number of Presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Number of Newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Number of Periodicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Number of books printed in English (or other European languages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Number of books printed and published in English and Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of books printed and published in Sanskrit	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of books printed and published in Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Number of books printed and published in Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

B. J. K. HALLOWES,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

